

COUNTY BOROUGH OF PRESTON.



REPORT
OF THE
Medical Officer of Health
on the Health of the Borough
for the year
1929.

PRESTON :
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1930.

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HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1929-30.

The Right Worshipful the Mayor (Mr. COUNCILLOR W. LUCAS).

Chairman : MR. ALDERMAN RICHARD DURHAM.

Vice-Chairman : MR. ALDERMAN T. H. C. DERHAM, M.B., C.M.

Mr. Alderman J. HERBERT.

Mr. Councillor T. C. RAINFORD.

Mr. Councillor F. W. COLLINSON, F.R.C.S.

Mr. Councillor A. P. ADKINS.

Mr. Councillor R. C. HANDLEY, J.P.

Mr. Councillor W. BECKETT.

Mrs. Councillor A. M. PIMBLETT, J.P.

Mr. Councillor C. HOTHERSALL.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEE.

Chairman : MRS. COUNCILLOR A. M. PIMBLETT, J.P.

The Health Committee, and Councillors SERGEANT, HEAPS, WARD and HOWARTH,
with the following ladies adopted as Members :—

Mrs. DUNBAR, J.P.

Mrs. LUCAS.

Mrs. MARSDEN, J.P.

Mrs. WHITE.

Mrs. TODD, J.P.

Mrs. LEES.

Mrs. BARWICK.

TUBERCULOSIS SUB-COMMITTEE.

Six Members of the Health Committee, with the following Members of the
Insurance Committee adopted as Members :—

Dr. W. H. PIMBLETT.

Mr. W. PEMBERTON.

The Medical Service Sub-Committee of the Education Committee :

November, 1929.

THE CHAIRMAN OF THE EDUCATION COMMITTEE (The Rev. Canon Morris).

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN OF THE EDUCATION COMMITTEE (Mrs. Councillor Pimblett).

THE CHAIRMAN OF THE HIGHER EDUCATION SUB-COMMITTEE
(The Rev. Canon Morris).

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN OF THE HIGHER EDUCATION SUB-COMMITTEE
(Mr. Councillor Collinson).

THE CHAIRMAN OF THE ELEMENTARY EDUCATION SUB-COMMITTEE
(Mr. Councillor Howarth).

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN OF THE ELEMENTARY EDUCATION SUB-COMMITTEE
(Mr. Councillor Jamieson).

MR. ALDERMAN DURHAM.

MR. COUNCILLOR JAMIESON.

MR. COUNCILLOR COLLINSON.

JAMES YATES, ESQ.

MR. COUNCILLOR HOWARTH.

W. E. ATKINSON, ESQ.

MR. COUNCILLOR PARTINGTON.

MISS MCCOURTY.

MR. COUNCILLOR FRANCIS.

MRS. MEGAHY.

Staff.

F. A. SHARPE, M.D. (Lond.), B.S., D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health, School Medical Officer, Port Medical Officer, Tuberculosis Officer.

JAMES WALKER, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., Vict.

Assistant Medical Officer, Clinical Tuberculosis Officer.

Assistant School Medical Officers : ELIZABETH ROSE, M.B., Ch.B.

J. CUMMING, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Dental Surgeons : E. HUTSON, L.D.S., R.C.S., Eng. ; J. KNOWLES, L.D.S.

E. E. CRITCHLEY, M.B., Ch.B.,

Assistant Medical Officer, Maternity and Child Welfare Officer.

RICHARD FINCH, F.R.C.V.S., D.V.S.M., Veterinary Officer and Officer in charge of Food Inspection arrangements.

W. H. ROBERTS, F.I.C., Borough Analyst.

Chief Clerk : Mr. W. SHARP.

Matron, Isolation Hospital : Miss J. G. BOOTH.

Matron, " Chestnuts " Hospital for Consumption : Miss F. KEENE.

Health Visitors : M. M. BOTTOMLEY, E. A. COOPER, L. ROSS, E. PARK,
D. LAFFERTY, J. MORTIMER, R. COLE.

Tuberculosis Nurses : M. COLE, K. BLAKEMORE.

School Nurses : M. E. MARSDEN, A. BUTTERFIELD, D. G. KING, G. WHALLEY,
M. E. BOOTH, E. B. PILKINGTON.

Sanitary Inspectors : Food and Drug Inspector, E. L. CROSTHWAITE,
Cert. R.S.I. Port and Sanitary Inspector, H. S. HOLDEN, Cert. R.S.I.
*J. B. MORGAN, Cert. R.S.I. Meat Inspector, *W. R. WHITE, Cert.
R.S.I., J. B. COOK, Cert. S.I.B., *T. LINDSAY, Cert. S.I.B., *H.
HARRISON, Cert. S.I.B., *W. E. WEIR, Cert. R.S.I.

Clerical Staff : H. BEGGS, F. GARLINGTON, C. POMFRET, Cert. S.I.B.,
R. HARRISON, C. BLAKELEY, Miss M. BARNETT, T. GRAY, M. CHAPMAN
and G. C. RABY.

* Also hold Certificate of the R.San.I. for Meat and other Foods.

ERRATUM.

9. PHYSICAL TRAINING.

Delete words "No organised method of physical training is in operation at "; substitute words " There is no physical training instructor appointed for."



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The Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health.

INTRODUCTION.

In annual reports of previous years the outstanding topic for introductory remarks has been a large variety and volume of new work undertaken by the authority for the public welfare. Times, however, are hard, and new schemes involving outlay cannot be introduced, nor can be put into effect with the same assurance as in normal times. This report is, then, mainly a record of administration on old lines in which detailed records and comments upon the various phases of public health administration will be found.

Taken over a series of years the hygienic state of an area is reflected in its vital statistics. Broadly speaking, there is no great change to be observed. Compared with 1928, there were 51 more babies born and 158 more persons died. Among the deaths there were those of 30 more infants compared with 1928, a difference accounted for to a small extent by measles, whooping cough and associated pulmonary diseases and mainly by a large increase in deaths due to errors in feeding. There was a decrease in deaths from atrophy, debility and marasmus, due to the intensive ante-natal work done at the Corporation centre, the Royal Infirmary, Sharoe Green Lane and by private practitioners. With regard to the general death rate, due importance must be given to the ageing of the population by reason of the diminishing birth rate and the postponement of the average age at death. Measles, whooping cough and influenza in epidemic form account for half the excess over last year and an excess in associated pulmonary disorders for the bulk of the remainder. The increase in deaths from cancer is small, but is noteworthy as representing a steady tendency of recent years. The same may be said of the declining number of deaths from tuberculosis. There is a tendency here for notification of all forms of the disease to decrease. This is especially so as regards persons up to the age of 15 years.

There is a tendency also for notification of pulmonary disease to fall, especially so in males; whereas the tendency in the non-pulmonary type is to slightly increase due very probably to the increased facilities now available for treatment. The number of deaths, on the other hand, tends to be stationary as regards male pulmonary and to be falling rapidly for female pulmonary. The number of deaths from the non-pulmonary type of disease is falling slightly as regards males and more rapidly as regards females. This summary should be considered along with the fact that our population is increasing and that the rates both for notifications and deaths are gradually falling.

The subject of the purity of ice cream is one constantly cropping up in the conversation of those who are interested in the hygiene of foods. At the present moment consumers are protected from a contaminated article by Section 92 of the Preston Corporation Act, 1914, which forbids the manufacture of ice cream in bedrooms, or insanitary premises such as cellars having drain inlets, or under conditions in which the commission of any act or thing or omission of proper

precautions would expose the commodity to infection or contamination. There is no standard whereby the public are protected against the sale of an inferior article. The Society of Medical Officers of Health has had this subject under consideration for some time and consider that—(a) Premises where ice cream is manufactured, stored, sold or exposed for sale, should be subject to registration and inspection. (b) Ice cream should not be sold elsewhere than on registered premises except in a package covered and sealed at the place of manufacture. (c) That ice cream should only be manufactured or sold by persons registered with the Local Authority. (d) That the Local Authority should have power to refuse to register or remove from the register premises or persons. (e) That chemical or bacteriological standards should be set up for ice cream.

A feature of recent years has been the increased work done by other Committees of the Council which is having far-reaching effects upon the health of the community. The Parks and Baths Committee have arranged for a large scale provision of facilities for games: tennis, cricket, bowls, swimming, and playing spaces for children. The provision of new swimming baths in place of the ancient and dilapidated Saul Street structure is long overdue.

The Streets and Buildings Committee have taken in hand the re-paving of a large number of cobbled streets, which has had the anticipated effect of providing an improved surface for transport, but has also immensely improved the hygienic circumstances of the district and, an important point, has provided additional playground for children upon which to enjoy their bicycles, toy motors, tops, hoops and other games requiring a smooth surface for their proper and skilful execution.

In the report for 1928 a detailed comment was made upon the unhealthy state of new housing districts developed by private contractors as distinguished from areas developed by the Corporation, due to the unmade state of the roads. Very little has been done to remedy this state of affairs in the intervening year, and conditions there can only be described as a nuisance and dangerous to health.

The provision of a new joint clinic in Cuttle Street will be of great advantage to children under and of school age. The principle of co-ordinating the work of the Medical Services maintained by the Health, Maternity and Child Welfare and the Education Committees has been approved and will be put into effect as suitable premises become available. In that section of the report devoted to the medical inspection and treatment of school children, attention is called to the increasing percentage of children being provided with glasses on the advice of the ophthalmic specialists; also to the steadily increasing percentage of children accepting dental treatment at the School Dental clinics. We have still a large volume of refusals of conservative dental treatment (fillings, etc.), amounting to 30 per cent., and from these are recruited a large number of children (380) who attend for the relief of pain by extraction.

In the first year's operation of the orthopædic scheme seven-eighths of the new cases were of school age: last year they provided slightly over one-half of the new cases, and in a few years it is confidently hoped that a child of school age will be presented at the clinic for the first time on rare occasions only.

Our work has been rendered pleasant and less arduous by the continued support and encouragement given by members of the Council and their officers, our colleagues.

F. A. SHARPE,

Medical Officer of Health.

Cost of Services.

The following figures as to the cost of the Health Services are summarised from the annual report of the Borough Treasurer for the year ended March 31st, 1929 :—

	Expenditure			Income		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Maternity and Child Welfare	5751	14	0	3212	1	7
Meat Inspection	1035	12	7	126	10	3
Public Health	6723	15	11	2004	8	4
Disinfecting	1406	16	10	1040	14	3
Port Sanitary	504	8	5	143	13	3
Elswick Hospital	1728	17	3	17	10	0
Isolation Hospital	8438	11	8	253	17	5
Venereal Diseases	1837	15	4	1408	12	1
Treatment of Tuberculosis	9169	16	7	5231	1	7
Contagious Diseases of Animals	248	18	8	...		
Food and Drugs Act	458	1	6	...		
Housing of Working Classes	20	8	4	...		
Medical Inspection and Treatment (Elem. Education)	4971	4	4	108	0	1
Medical Inspection (Higher Education)	260	0	0	...		
TOTAL	42556	1	5	13546	8	10

The figures include the grants from the Ministry of Health with regard to Maternity and Child Welfare, Venereal Diseases, Tuberculosis and Port Sanitation.

The totals for the previous two years were as follows:—

Year ending March 31st, 1927:—

Expenditure—£41,626 12s. 2d.

Income—£15,022 1s. 11d.

Year ending March 31st 1928:—

Expenditure—£42,862 10s. 2d.

Income—£15,093 10s. 9d.

I.—Natural and Social Conditions of the District.

A.—VITAL STATISTICS.

Area in Acres	...	...	...	...	...	3,964
Population, estimated middle of 1929	...	...	...	...	...	126,100
		1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30
Rateable Value	...	£613,007	£622,256	£633,122	£639,810	£705,649
Sum represented by a						
penny rate	...	£2,320	£2,400	£2,400	£2,450	£2,675
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Total Rates levied	...	12 1	12 3	13 0	13 0	12 2
Rate for Public Health		0 9 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 10 $\frac{1}{8}$	0 10 $\frac{1}{8}$	0 9 $\frac{1}{2}$
„ Highways	...	1 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 3 $\frac{7}{8}$	1 7 $\frac{1}{8}$	1 5 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 5 $\frac{1}{4}$
„ Scavenging	...	0 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 5 $\frac{3}{8}$	0 5 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 5 $\frac{1}{8}$	0 4 $\frac{5}{8}$
„ House Refuse	...	0 9 $\frac{1}{8}$	0 10 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 9 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 7 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 7 $\frac{1}{4}$
„ Sewerage	...	0 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 6 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 7 $\frac{1}{8}$

		Males	Females	Birth Rate
Births—Legitimate	...	942	926	14.81
Illegitimate	...	49	50	0.78

Deaths—Nett ... 1,772. Rate ... 14.05

Number of Marriages—1044. Marriage Rate—8.28.

Number of women dying in, or in consequence of, child birth :—

From Sepsis—4. From other causes—8.

Deaths of infants under one year of age per 1,000 births :—

Legitimate—103. Illegitimate—131. Total—104.

Deaths from Measles at all ages	...	...	...	...	19
„ Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	29
„ Diarrhoea (under two years)	...	...	...	...	24

The following information is supplied by the Registrar-General :—

County Borough of Preston. Estimated Population—126,100.

1. Causes of Death.

Compared with 1928 there has been an increase in the number of deaths from Measles (1—19), Whooping Cough (15—29), Influenza (40—79), Encephalitis Lethargica (1—9), Meningococcal Meningitis (0—1), Cancer (179—185), Rheumatic Fever (8—9), Cerebral Hæmorrhage (71—76), Organic Heart Disease (248—274), Bronchitis (94—119), Pneumonia (122—189), Diarrhœa (20—29), Cirrhosis of Liver (6—7), Acute and Chronic Nephritis (111—130), Puerperal Sepsis (3—4), and a decrease in those caused by Scarlet Fever (3—2), Diphtheria (9—4), Tuberculosis of Respiratory System (92—87), Other Tuberculous Diseases (30—24), Diabetes (25—19), Arterio Sclerosis (103—66), Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs (30—25), Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum (9—6), Appendicitis and Typhlitis (14—7), Other Accidents and Diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition (9—8), Congenital Debility and Malformation, Premature Birth (89—82), Other Deaths from Violence (43—34), Other Defined Diseases (222—220), Diseases ill-defined or unknown (5—0).

There were 28 deaths from Suicide compared with 11 last year and 16 in 1927. In the five years 1914-18 the average was 8.8. In 1919-23 it was 12.6 and in 1924-28 the average was 10.8.

There were 1,889 interments at the Cemetery compared with 1,640 in 1928 and 1,856 in 1927.

The tables in the appendix to this section deal with the Vital Statistics, and compare them with previous years and with other towns. They also illustrate the mortality in the various wards. The figures supplied by the Registrar-General differ slightly in detail from those locally compiled. The various rates given in the report are, with the exception of Table Id, which is supplied by the Registrar-General, calculated from our own figures.

B OTHER AGENCIES INFLUENCING THE PUBLIC HEALTH.

1. The Preston Royal Infirmary.

A general description of the Royal Infirmary has appeared in previous Annual Reports. The following information is abstracted from the Annual Report of the Preston and County of Lancaster Queen Victoria Royal Infirmary for the year 1929 :—

In-patients.

The number of in-patients treated during the year was 4,750 as against 4,312 in the previous year. The daily average number of beds occupied was 271, compared with 233; the total days maintenance being 98,850, as against 82,605; 521 of the patients were transferred to the Lostock Hall Convalescent Hospital, where the average daily occupation of beds was 33.5 and the average stay of the patients 23 days. 387 patients were also transferred to "The Willows" Convalescent Hospital for Men in Pedder's Lane, Ashton-on-Ribble, where the daily occupation of beds was 23.25, and the average stay was 21.3 days each.

The New "Princess Mary" Wing, comprising new wards for children, surgical (women), surgical (men), and private patients, and an emergency operating theatre, were opened on the 8th of August by Her Royal Highness Princess Mary—thus adding 90 beds to the Hospital. These have already brought down the waiting list to one-third of the total a year ago.

The work of the Lostock Hall Hospital was hindered by building operations throughout the year. The new extensions are now complete, have considerably improved the Hospital, and have increased the number of beds to 45, including isolation accommodation.

Out-patients.

Last year's record in the Out-patients' Department has been exceeded—21,378 patients were treated (an increase of 2,085) including 7,789 accident and casualty cases, 2,884 eye, ear, nose and throat, 2,178 surgical, 475 artificial sunlight, 324 pre-natal, 62 pathological and 60 visited at home. The aggregate attendances number 126,300, and the prescriptions dispensed 64,350.

Expenditure.

The total expenditure of the Infirmary was £59,019 1s. 4d., of which 35,087 represented ordinary maintenance, and £23,931 8s. 6d. extensions, improvements and special equipment. The total income was £50,875 7s. 0d.

2. Poor Law Relief.

Mr. Thomas H. Bentham, now Clerk to the Public Assistance Committee, has kindly supplied the following information :—

During 1929, 685 men, 308 women and 90 children, making a total of 1,083 persons were received from Preston to the Fulwood Poor Law Institution, as compared with 309 men, 282 women and 81 children, making a total of 672 persons. The total amount of out-door relief in respect of the Borough was £9,764 13s. 1d., as compared with £11,123 3s. 10d. in 1928.

Outdoor relief paid in respect of the Borough :—

Year							Amount		
							£	s.	d.
1921	...	...	...	...	...	...	12133	16	0
1922	...	...	...	...	...	...	11692	1	7
1923	...	...	...	...	...	...	4384	12	11
1924	...	...	...	...	...	...	7253	17	1
1925	...	...	...	...	...	...	9105	8	7
1926	...	...	...	...	...	...	12137	0	6
1927	...	...	...	...	...	...	11924	10	3
1928	...	...	...	...	...	...	11123	3	10
1929	...	...	...	...	...	...	9764	13	1

3. Use Made of Poor Law Facilities.

Number of persons received into the Poor Law Institution, Fulwood :—

Year	Men	Women	Children
1921	205	294	109
1922	237	256	89
1923	283	279	104
1924	329	224	76
1925	442	347	84
1926	465	334	109
1927	327	269	30
1928	309	282	81
1929		308	90

4. National Health Insurance.

Mr. Irvine R. Dearnley, Secretary to the National Insurance Committee, has kindly supplied the following :—

Insured Population.—There is a further slight increase in the insured population; the number on 1st January, 1930, being 59,882. Of this number 59,384 were members of Approved Societies.

Medical Benefit.—The decline in the number of prescriptions issued continued during the year 1929 notwithstanding an increase in the insured population. The total number of prescriptions issued up to 31st December, 1929, was 297,463, being a decrease of 10,116 on the year 1928.

The average number of prescriptions issued for each insured person on the doctors' lists was 5.3; the reduction in the frequency over the previous year being 0.3 per person. The frequency of prescriptions per insured person is the second highest of eight similar industrial areas, the next highest being Oldham with a frequency of 5.4.

The total amount of the drug bill in respect of prescriptions dispensed by chemists in 1929 was £10,690 11s. 9d. and the average cost per insured person was 3s. 10d. against 3s. 11.8d. in 1928 and 4s. 4d. in 1927.

Insulin was ordered on 781 occasions in 1929, this being the second highest figure in eight similar Lancashire County Borough areas, Blackburn taking first place with 849. Serums and Vaccines were ordered on 127 occasions.

Medical List.—Including assistants and the resident doctor at the Medical Association there were 59 doctors on the Insurance Committee's list on the 31st December, 1929; an increase of one during the year. At the same date there were 33 chemists' establishments within the Borough undertaking insurance service.

Testing of Medicines.—The Testing of Medicines scheme was continued during the year. Fourteen " tests " were taken at different chemists' establishments and reported on by an independent analyst. In four cases a hearing took place—in one the chemist's explanation was considered satisfactory, in the

second the chemist was warned that the tariff conditions respecting gauze must be strictly complied with in future; in the third case a penalty of £1 was imposed, and the remaining case is still outstanding.

Statistical Evidence.—Number of prescriptions issued for the years 1923 to 1929:—

Year.	Population.	Insured Persons.	No. Issued.
1923	121,700	57,774	216,335
1924	123,100	57,836	269,611
1925	122,900	57,838	270,312
1926	124,200	58,787	290,506
1927	127,100	59,155	324,636
1928	127,100	59,437	307,583
1929	126,100	59,882	297,463

5. Industrial Situation, April, 1929, to March, 1930.

Mr. T. Hall, Superintendent of the Employment Exchange, has kindly supplied the following:—

It will be seen from the accompanying statistics that there has been a steady increase of the Live Register since the date of the last report, the present figure being the highest since 1926.

The increase is mainly due to the unsettled condition of the Cotton Trade, where the present outlook is particularly bad. Unemployment was mainly confined to the firms engaged in the manufacture of plain goods (coarse), but all branches of the trade now appear to be affected including velvet manufacture and artificial silk goods. Some idea of the local situation may be gathered from the fact that within the past eighteen months 14 mills in the area have completely closed down, involving no less than 4,500 operatives.

Employment in the Engineering Trade has been somewhat better, and particularly those firms engaged on constructional engineering. More regular employment in this industry has been maintained during the past year than for three years previously. In the Building Trade trade conditions have on the whole been quiet, although the registrations in this section of the register have not been so heavy as usual, with the exception of the Joinery and Painting Trades, where unemployment has been particularly acute.

A more pleasing feature of the local situation has been the fairly steady employment in the Rubber, Slipper and Electrical Trades, and Motor Engineering.

The Port of Preston has provided fairly regular employment for about 600 men, which is somewhat above the average.

The miscellaneous trades have, as usual, reflected the local cotton position and employment has been somewhat intermittent and uncertain.

The amounts paid in Unemployment Insurance Benefit are set out below, the record for four years being shown for comparative purposes:—

Year.						Amount paid.
April to March.						
1929 to 30	...	...	...	...	...	£237,693
1928 to 29	...	...	...	...	...	£189,399
1927 to 28	...	...	...	...	...	£121,771
1926 to 27	...	...	...	...	...	£245,312*

*Abnormal conditions prevailed.

Unemployment.							
1929.	Men.		Women.		Boys.		Girls.
April ...	3462	...	2481	...	134	...	72
May ...	3713	...	2204	...	133	...	85
June ...	3896	...	2943	...	105	...	90
July ...	4619	...	4583	...	195	...	146
August	4872	...	4572	...	172	...	154
September	4348	...	3081	...	175	...	107
October	4899	...	4067	...	148	...	132
November	4620	...	3644	...	162	...	141
December	5322	...	5805	...	213	...	219
1930.							
January	6105	...	6206	...	245	...	367
February	6400	...	7189	...	182	...	396

Persons on Register.		December :—					
Year.	Men.		Women.		Boys.		Girls.
1924 ...	2595	...	910	...	41	...	29
1925 ...	2479	...	710	...	77	...	64
1926 ...	5068	...	6302	...	136	...	141
1927 ...	2788	...	1829	...	127	...	111
1928 ...	4580	...	2446	...	—	...	—
1929 ...	5322	...	5805	...	213	...	219

6. Nursing in the Home. Nature of Arrangements in the Area.

The Preston District Nursing Association (affiliated with the Queen's Institute of District Nursing) was founded in 1925. The home is situated at Nos. 3 and 4, Walton's Parade. The staff consists of the Superintendent and eight nurses. The Association undertakes the nursing of measles, whooping cough, pneumonia, and other cases of infectious disease which are usually not treated at the Isolation Hospital. This work is paid for by an annual contribution of £100 from the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee and of £100 from the Public Health Committee. In 1929 1,111 new cases in all were nursed, which necessitated 32,684 visits, representing an increase of 50 per cent. over 1927. Thanks to a large and influential Council and excellent work by district committees, the organisation is well supported and is increasing its scope of usefulness and service.

APPENDIX
TO
SECTION I.

TABLE 1A.

WARD	Census 1921	Estimated Population, June, 1929	Nett Deaths	Rate per 1000 living	Births	Rate per 1000 living	Deaths of Infants	Infant Mortality per 1000 born
St. John's ...	11647	12402	198	15.96	212	17.09	20	94
Avenham	7155	7570	119	15.72	102	13.48	13	127
Christ Church	8474	9020	147	16.29	118	13.08	18	152
Ashton ...	9030	9507	104	10.94	122	12.83	14	115
Maudland ...	9641	10257	155	15.11	149	14.53	19	128
St. Peter's ...	11319	12227	166	13.58	170	13.90	25	147
Moorbrook ...	8736	9325	100	10.72	102	10.94	11	108
Park ...	14470	15425	179	11.60	212	13.74	15	71
Trinity ...	9684	10300	174	16.89	168	16.31	19	113
Deepdale ...	10743	12003	168	13.99	212	17.66	24	113
Ribbleton ...	9065	10138	154	15.19	230	22.69	20	87
Fishwick ...	7442	7926	102	12.87	170	21.45	7	41
Unknown ...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...
	117406	126100	1772	14.05	1967	15.60	205	104

TABLE IB.

Year.	No. of Births.	Rate per 1000 Living.	No. of Infant Deaths.	Infant Mortality.	No. of Deaths.	Rate per 1000 Living.
1906	3317	28.49	665	200	2065	17.74
1907	3124	26.68	495	158	2003	17.10
1908	3309	27.56	516	156	1975	16.45
1909	3027	25.54	416	137	1721	14.52
1910	2812	23.58	438	156	1758	14.74
Average	3118	26.37	506	161	1904	16.11
1911	2726	23.25	473	173	1984	16.92
1912	2753	23.40	342	124	1972	16.76
1913	2888	23.95	462	160	2043	16.98
1914	2841	23.97	401	141	1873	15.80
1915	2546	21.48	395	155	2086	18.63
Average	2751	23.21	415	151	1992	17.02
1916	2315	19.36	254	109	1774	16.14
1917	2019	16.96	255	124	1660	15.46
1918	1906	16.07	213	113	1944	18.36
1919	2086	17.45	225	110	1760	14.72
1920	2984	24.43	301	101	1659	13.60
Average	2262	18.85	250	112	1759	15.66
1921	2811	23.44	316	112	1595	13.30
1922	2482	20.53	242	97	1662	13.75
1923	2426	19.11	238	98	1676	13.77
1924	2328	18.91	225	97	1714	13.92
1925	2174	17.69	286	131	1787	14.54
Average	2444	19.94	261	107	1687	13.86
1926	2160	17.39	195	90	1596	12.85
1927	1892	14.88	206	109	1785	14.04
1928	1916	15.07	175	91	1614	12.69
1929	1967	15.60	205	104	1772	14.05

TABLE IC.

Vital Statistics of whole District during 1929 and previous ten years.

YEAR.	Total Population.	BIRTHS. Nett.		CIVILIAN POPULA- TION.	TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.		TRANSFERABLE DEATHS.		NETT DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.			
		Num- ber.	Rate.		Num- ber.	Rate.	of Non- resid'ts regis- tered in the district	of Resi- dents not regist'd in the district	Und'r 1 yr.of age		At all Ages.	
									Num- ber.	Rate per 1,000 Nett Births.	Num- ber	Rate.
1919	122,168	2086	17.45	117277	1619	13.55	66	207	225	110	1760	14.72
1920	122,133	2984	24.43	121950	139	12.57	83	203	301	101	1659	13.60
1921	119,900	2811	23.44		1449	12.08	61	207	316	112	1595	13.30
1922	120,900	2482	20.53		1528	12.64	74	208	242	97	1662	13.75
1923	121,700	2426	19.11		1527	12.54	78	227	238	98	1676	13.77
1924	123,100	2328	18.91		1573	12.78	88	229	225	97	1714	13.92
1925	122,900	2174	17.69		1644	13.38	84	227	286	131	1787	14.54
1926	124,200	2160	17.39		1421	11.44	93	268	195	90	1596	12.85
1927	127,100	1892	14.88		1645	12.93	121	261	206	109	1785	14.04
1928	127,100	1916	15.07		1588	12.49	152	277	175	91	1614	12.69
1929	126,100	1967	15.60		1608	12.75	151	315	205	104	1772	14.05

Total population at all ages 117,406

Number of inhabited houses 27,189

Average number of persons per house.. 4.31

Area of District in acres (Land
and Inland Water)..... } 3,964At Census
of 1921.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Sex	All Ages.	0—	1—	2—	5—	15—	25—	45—	65—	75—
ALL CAUSES	M	863	111	27	24	21	30	86	272	176	116
	F	914	95	23	23	18	21	87	246	213	188
1 Enteric Fever	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
2 Small Pox	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 Measles	M	6	2	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	13	1	5	5	2	...	...	...	...	...
4 Scarlet Fever	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	2	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
5 Whooping Cough	M	16	8	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	13	2	4	5	2	...	...	...	...	...
6 Diphtheria	M	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
	F	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
7 Influenza	M	40	2	2	2	...	1	6	16	6	5
	F	40	1	...	1	1	1	3	13	11	9
8 Encephalitis Lethargica	M	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
	F	7	...	...	...	...	2	1	4	...	...
9 Meningococcal meningitis	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10 Tuberculosis of respiratory system	M	55	...	1	...	...	15	19	20	...	...
	F	32	1	...	...	1	10	12	6	2	...
11 Other tuberculous diseases	M	15	2	2	1	3	3	1	3	...	...
	F	7	2	...	1	...	...	3	...	1	...
12 Cancer, malignant disease	M	89	...	...	...	...	...	7	48	29	5
	F	101	...	...	...	...	...	9	47	25	20
13 Rheumatic Fever	M	5	...	...	...	3	1	1	...	...	...
	F	3	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...
14 Diabetes	M	6	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	1	...
	F	13	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	6	1
15 Cerebral Hæmorrhage, &c.	M	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	18	10
	F	46	...	...	...	...	...	1	16	17	12
16 Heart Disease	M	125	...	...	...	1	1	6	50	46	21
	F	147	...	...	...	2	1	7	45	54	38
17 Arterio-sclerosis	M	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	12	6
	F	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	12	14
18 Bronchitis	M	56	11	1	...	...	...	1	10	11	22
	F	55	7	1	2	1	...	1	10	11	22
19 Pneumonia (all forms)	M	100	15	12	12	5	4	14	26	7	5
	F	88	18	10	4	1	...	5	27	14	9
20 Other respiratory diseases	M	10	...	...	...	1	2	1	4	1	1
	F	15	2	1	...	...	...	2	4	5	1
21 Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum	M	6	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	1	...
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22 Diarrhœa, &c.	M	16	12	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	1
	F	13	9	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
23 Appendicitis and Typhlitis	M	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
	F	5	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	...	...
24 Cirrhosis of Liver	M	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...
	F	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3
25 Acute and Chronic Nephritis ...	M	59	1	...	...	...	...	3	18	21	16
	F	69	...	...	...	2	...	1	10	31	25
26 Puerperal Sepsis	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...
27 Other accidents and diseases of pregnancy and parturition	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	8	...	...	...	...	...	7	1	...	...
28 Congenital Debility and Malformation, Premature Birth	M	43	42	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	F	39	38	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
29 Suicide	M	20	...	...	...	...	...	5	14	1	...
	F	8	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	1	...
30 Other deaths from violence	M	17	1	...	1	4	1	4	3	3	...
	F	18	...	...	1	2	...	1	8	2	4
31 Other defined diseases	M	105	15	1	2	1	2	12	29	19	24
	F	126	12	...	2	2	3	23	34	20	30
32 Causes ill-defined or unknown...	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE IE.
Number and Causes of Death in each Ward for the Year.

CAUSE OF DEATH	St. John's Ward	Avenham Ward	Christ Church Ward	Ashton Ward	Maudland Ward	St. Peter's Ward	Moorbrook Ward	Park Ward	Trinity Ward	Deepdale Ward	Ribbleton Ward	Fishwick Ward	Unknown	TOTALS
Enteric Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Small Pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	4	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	6	3	3	...	...	19
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2
Whooping Cough	3	...	5	1	...	5	3	2	2	1	5	2	...	29
Diphtheria, Croup	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4
Influenza	9	5	2	6	6	5	6	9	5	12	8	5	1	79
Encephalitis Lethargica	3	...	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	9
Meningococcal Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	10	6	9	4	7	3	7	13	9	6	5	8	...	87
Other Tuberculosis Diseases	1	1	2	2	1	2	...	3	1	6	2	2	1	24
Cancer, Malignant Disease	18	16	16	11	6	25	8	15	25	16	16	13	...	185
Rheumatic Fever	1	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	2	...	1	2	...	9
Diabetes	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	3	...	3	2	...	19
Cerebral Haemorrhage... ..	5	8	11	4	5	5	5	9	6	2	9	6	1	76
Organic Heart Disease	22	20	19	18	20	25	19	27	32	29	27	15	1	274
Arterio Sclerosis	8	4	6	2	6	7	6	6	6	6	6	3	...	66
Bronchitis	21	8	15	4	13	7	4	8	11	11	10	7	...	119
Pneumonia, all forms	22	14	19	9	27	29	12	14	19	10	10	4	...	189
Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs	5	1	...	3	3	2	1	1	3	3	3	...	...	25
Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	6
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	3	2	1	3	1	3	...	1	4	3	7	...	1	29
Appendicitis and Typhlitis	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	7
Cirrhosis of Liver	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	7
Acute and Chronic Nephritis	23	8	9	5	13	7	7	23	12	7	10	5	1	130
Puerperal Sepsis	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	4
Other Accidents and Diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	3	...	1	...	8
Congenital Debility and Malformation. Premature Birth	6	7	9	5	11	8	7	6	8	7	6	2	...	82
Suicide	3	...	3	1	4	1	1	4	1	7	2	1	...	28
Other Deaths from Violence	7	...	4	3	2	1	1	7	2	7	...	...	...	34
Other defined Diseases	22	13	10	19	22	22	10	25	14	24	17	22	...	220
Diseases ill-defined or unknown	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	198	119	147	104	155	166	100	179	174	168	154	102	6	1772

TABLE IF.

Birth Rate, Death Rate and Analysis of Mortality during the Year 1929.

(Provisional figures. The rates for England and Wales have been calculated on a population estimated to the middle of 1929, but those for the towns have been calculated on populations estimated to the middle of 1928. The mortality rates refer to the whole population as regards England and Wales, but only to civilians as regards London and the groups of towns.)

This Table, with the exception of the line relating to the Borough, has been supplied by the Registrar-General :—

	BIRTH-RATE PER 1000 TOTAL POPULATION		ANNUAL DEATH RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION										RATE PER 1,000 BIRTHS		PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL DEATHS			
	Live Births	Still-births	All Causes	Enteric Fever	Small Pox	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Influenza	Violence	Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years)	Total Deaths under One Year	Certified Causes of Death	Inquest Cases	Certified by Coroner after P.M. No Inquest.	Uncertified Causes of Death	
England and Wales...	16·3	0·68	13·4	0·01	0·00	0·08	0·02	0·15	0·08	0·74	0·55	8·1	74	91·5	6·1	1·5	0·9	
107 County Boroughs & Great Towns, including London.	16·6	0·69	13·7	0·01	0·00	0·12	0·02	0·19	0·09	0·76	0·50	10·9	79	91·8	5·8	1·9	0·5	
*157 Smaller Towns (1921 Adjusted Popul'ns. 20,000-50,000)	16·0	0·71	12·3	0·01	0·00	0·06	0·02	0·15	0·07	0·71	0·45	5·9	69	92·6	5·4	1·0	1·0	
London ...	15·7	0·53	13·8	0·01	0·00	0·04	0·02	0·26	0·08	0·69	0·56	10·7	70	89·5	6·8	3·7	0·0	
County Borough of Preston...	15·60	0·97	14·05	0·01	0·00	0·15	0·02	0·23	0·03	0·63	0·27	12·20	104	91·93	5·19	0·45	2·43	

* By the extension of Uxbridge U.D. on the 1st April, 1929, the number of Smaller Towns was increased to 157.

TABLE 1G.

Abstract from the Registrar-General's Report.

Population, Births, Deaths, and Infant Mortality for the 52 weeks ended
December 28th, 1929.

NAME OF TOWN.	Adjusted Population Mid., 1928.	Birth Rate.	Re- corded Death Rate.	Meas- les.	Scarlet Fever.	Wh'p- ing Cough.	Diph- theria.	Influ- enza.	Diarr- hoea & Enter itis under 2 years	Deaths under 1 year to 1,000 Births.
Stockport	127,600	13.3	13.2	0.01	...	0.15	0.02	0.98	4.1	82
Chester	40,830	17.3	11.8	...	0.02	0.32	0.17	0.37	2.8	72
Birkenhead	159,200	18.6	12.9	0.21	0.03	0.16	0.02	0.58	12.5	84
Wallasey	101,100	13.8	11.5	0.08	...	0.06	0.01	0.80	2.1	46
Liverpool	872,600	21.6	14.8	0.49	0.05	0.23	0.15	0.48	18.6	95
Bootle	81,760	20.3	11.7	0.32	0.09	0.05	0.09	0.45	4.8	64
St. Helens	110,500	20.4	14.1	0.45	0.05	0.12	0.10	1.36	8.0	110
Southport	79,290	11.3	13.7	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.04	0.78	2.2	70
Wigan	88,080	17.6	14.7	0.45	0.02	0.20	0.05	0.68	9.7	126
Warrington	79,750	19.3	14.2	...	0.01	0.79	0.06	1.03	7.1	101
Bolton	181,200	14.4	15.2	0.06	0.02	0.46	0.04	1.20	6.5	101
Bury	56,910	13.6	15.3	0.04	0.02	0.16	0.09	0.69	5.2	73
Manchester	755,900	17.3	15.3	0.08	0.02	0.30	0.07	0.93	15.5	96
Salford	241,500	16.4	14.3	0.13	0.02	0.44	0.16	0.86	36.4	114
Asthon-under-Lyne	51,960	14.0	15.8	0.02	0.02	0.27	0.02	1.17	8.3	99
Oldham	143,200	13.2	18.1	0.17	0.03	0.52	0.10	1.66	7.9	114
Rochdale	90,720	14.3	16.8	0.02	0.01	0.21	0.17	1.21	5.4	74
Burnley	100,700	13.9	14.6	0.03	0.08	0.43	0.07	0.70	11.4	103
Blackburn	125,100	12.4	14.7	...	0.02	0.06	0.15	0.94	9.0	84
Preston	127,100	15.5	13.6	0.13	0.02	0.24	0.04	0.64	10.7	97
Blackpool	98,210	10.9	14.3	...	...	0.03	0.07	0.81	3.7	56
Barrow-in-Furness.	65,940	17.3	12.3	0.11	0.06	0.08	0.02	0.23	6.1	80

TABLE IH.
Deaths from Violence, excluding Suicide.

	Total	0-1	1-2	2-5	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	65-75	75 & over
Scalds	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Burns	5	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	1
Drowning	4	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...
Motor Accident ...	13	...	...	2	4	...	2	3	1	1
Falls	9	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	3	2
Asphyxia whilst sleeping	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tetanus following injury	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Totals	34	1	...	2	6	1	5	11	4	4

II.—Sanitary Circumstances of the District.

A.—WATER SUPPLY.

The water supply was described in the report for 1920. The work authorised under the Preston Corporation Act of 1921 is now in hand. The new intakes in the Langden Valley and in the Hareden Valley are completed.

The construction of the new reservoir at Longridge is progressing satisfactorily.

The following report was made by the Borough Analyst upon a sample of the town's water submitted on January 11th, 1930:—

Parts per 100,000.	
Total solid matter in solution	6.16
Oxygen required to oxidize in 15"	0.053
Oxygen required to oxidize in 3 hours	0.110
Ammonia	0.001
Ammonia from Organic Matter by distillation with alkaline permanganate	0.004
Nitrogen as Nitrates	None
Nitrogen as Nitrites	None
Combined Chlorine	1.00
Total Hardness	3.6

The sample was clear, faintly yellow and odourless. It contained a trace of suspended matter which consisted mainly of vegetable debris and hydrated oxide of iron with diatoms, a few insect remains, sponge spicules and minute particles of siliceous matter.

The water is a good soft upland surface water, well suited for drinking and domestic purposes.

Reaction to litmus—alkaline.

(Signed) W. H. ROBERTS, M.Sc., F.I.C.,
Borough Analyst.

B.—CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

There are approximately 30,392 fresh water closets, 451 waste water closets, 12 trough closets (exclusive of those in use at schools) and 25 privy middens, all of which latter are situated on farms and cottages in the rural parts of Ashton, Deepdale, Ribbleson and Fishwick Wards, and are not within reach of a sewer.

The sanitary conveniences in use at factories and workshops and schools are not included in the above.

C.—SCAVENGING.

The system in force was described in the report for 1920. The work has been carried out satisfactorily. The crude refuse is tipped into a bunker and carried by means of a chain bucket to a mechanically operated revolving

screen. The apertures in the first part of this screen are $\frac{7}{8}$ " diameter, and result in the removal of dust. This dust falls into a hopper, and is conveyed by means of a chain bucket to a loading hopper. The second part of the screen has $1\frac{1}{2}$ " diameter apertures, through which fall the cinders and unburnt pieces of coal. These are similarly conveyed to the second loading hopper. The remainder of the debris is carried by an endless belt to a bunker feeding the particular group of furnaces in use, on the way to which it is hand sorted, the tins, rags and paper so removed being subjected to baling processes and made marketable.

The machinery for dealing with condemned meat, slaughterhouse refuse and fish offal consists of a roll crusher, three steam jacketed cookers, a hydro fat extractor and a pulveriser. All fumes from the cookers are led to the chimney flue. This installation has proved of great value, in that it converts waste products which were formerly disposed of as refuse into a dry powder of high food value for animals. The plant has been running much under capacity for the greater part of the year on account of the fact that the butchers have disposed of their "surrendered" meat on side the Borough.

D.—WORK OF THE DISTRICT SANITARY INSPECTORS.

1. Dwelling Houses.

5,029 inspections and 7,510 re-inspections were made by the district sanitary inspectors, the detail is given in Table IIa at the end of this section.

These inspections and re-inspections involved the sending of 1,834 letters with regard to the common defects, i.e. yard flagging, drainage and lime-washing, and provision of dustbins. 263 Informal notices were issued in connection with the surveys under the Housing Regulations of the Housing Act, 1925. There were also 40 statutory notices under the Public Health Acts issued by the authority of the Council. Legal action to enforce the requirements of the Council was taken in the following instances:—

Proceedings for recovery of £39 expended by the Corporation under Section 3, Housing Act, 1925, in respect of a dwelling-house where work had been executed in order to make the house in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation. Case withdrawn on account of account and legal costs of Corporation.

The results of the work are shewn in Table IIb. 2,902 houses in 1926 have been dealt with. The improvements, repairs and alterations are numerous and cover practically every possible kind of defect. The work done in connection with the Public Health Acts generally relating to one and only occasionally to more than one defect. That in connection with the Housing and Town Planning Act, relating as it did to the poorer class of property, dealt with a variety of defects in each individual house which were discovered during a thorough sanitary survey.

2. Drains.

2,893 inspections and 3,955 re-inspections, which are detailed in Table IIa, were made during the year. The work done is detailed in Table IIb.

3. Schools.

28 visits were made by the sanitary inspectors. In two instances the drains and water closets were repaired, whilst in one, the overflow to the heating apparatus was repaired.

4. Factories and Workshops.

Tables IIc—IIe deal with the premises registered, the number of inspections and the results of such inspections. Of the 135 defects originally found, 133 were remedied. There is very little out-working done in the Borough, the premises upon which it is carried out have been inspected frequently, and found satisfactory. One new hat manufacturer has opened works, thus making three firms. This is a new industry in Preston, the other two being established in 1928.

5. Offensive Trades.

The following offensive trades are established in the Borough :—

Soap Boiler—3; Fat and Tallow Melter—5; Knackers Yard—1; Gut Scraper—1; Tripe Boiler—5; Fish Friers—174, five new Fish Friers have been sanctioned.

All these premises are subject to frequent inspection. 329 visits were paid during the year and 28 nuisances were remedied. The conditions are as satisfactory as the nature of the trade will allow.

6. Pig Keeping.

There are 17 pig keepers in the Borough, of whom nine are farmers. The total number of pigs kept is 229.

The sanitary conditions, especially those relating to the distance from inhabited dwellings, drainage, conditions of floors, and buildings, and means of temporary storage of manure are satisfactory. 72 visits were made to the premises.

7. Common Lodging Houses.

There are 36 common lodging houses on the register. The accommodation consists of 885 beds in 240 rooms. The average number of lodgers per night is 626. The premises are visited regularly (1,425 visits have been paid) by the sanitary inspectors. Many of these houses are ancient and are difficult to maintain in a sanitary condition. The main defects are lack of accommodation for personal ablutions, for storage of personal effects, adequate screening of the rooms occupied by women and means of escape from fire.

The bye-laws made by the Local Authority under Section 80 of the Public Health Act, 1875, for :—

1. Fixing number of lodgers and separation of sexes;
 2. Promoting cleanliness and ventilation in such houses;
 3. Giving of notice and taking precautions in cases of infectious disease, and
 4. The general well ordering of such houses;
- have been carried out.

8. Houses Let in Lodgings.

A report was submitted to the Health Committee in February, 1928, as a consequence of which the model bye-laws were adopted and submitted to the Ministry of Health for approval.

The report was included in my annual report in 1927.

A tabular statement shewing the situation of these houses and accommodation provided therein appears in the appendix to this section.

The bye-laws were passed under the Common Seal on January 24th, 1929, and allowed by the Ministry of Health on March 12th, 1929. They provide—

- (1) For the fixing of the number of persons who may occupy a house or part of a house which is let in lodgings or occupied by members of more than one family.
- (2) For the registration and inspection of such houses.
- (3) For enforcing drainage and promoting cleanliness and ventilation of such houses.
- (4) For securing adequate lighting of every room in such houses.
- (5) For requiring provision adequate for the use of and readily accessible to each family of—
 - (a) Closet accommodation;
 - (b) Water supply and washing accommodation;
 - (c) Accommodation for the storage, preparation and cooking of food.
- (6) For keeping in repair and adequate lighting of any common staircase in such houses.
- (7) For securing stability and prevention of and safety from fires.
- (8) For the cleansing and re-decoration of the premises at stated times and for the paving of the courts and courtyards.
- (9) For the provision of handrail, where necessary, for all staircases of such houses.

Those parts of the above bye-laws which involve structural alterations do not come into force until six months after the Rent and Mortgage Interest (Restrictions) Acts, 1920-1923, shall have ceased to be in force.

9. The Rag Flock Act.

One sample has been taken and, on analysis, was found to comply with the regulations. Ten visits were made by Inspector Crossthwaite.

10. Rats and Mice Destruction Act.

The advice of the Department was sought by proprietors of infested premises on numerous occasions. Buildings were inspected as follows :—

Factories	...	...	...	...	...	31
Food Preparing Premises	...	...	...	...	...	22
Groups of Dwellinghouses	...	...	...	...	...	115

In 137 instances the cause of the invasion was found to be defective drains. In each case the possibility of further infestation was removed by the execution of the necessary repairs. In these operations over 544 rats and 62 mice were destroyed. During the year, special attention was paid to the rat infestation at the knacker's yard.

The necessary inspections and supervision of the work entailed called for 497 visits of the staff.

11. Stable Premises and Garages

Have been the subject of 232 visits. As a result, two have been cleansed, covers to middens provided in one instance, seven old middens abolished and pails substituted, and arrangements made with the Cleansing Department to remove the contents periodically, three offensive accumulations have been abolished, and structural repairs carried out in one instance.

12. Theatres and Cinemas.

In 18 theatres and cinemas, of which two are used for theatrical performances and the remainder as cinemas, the seating is as follows :—

Cinemas	...	...	16	Total seats	...	16,071
Theatres	...	...	2	Total seats	...	4,452
Boxing Booths	...	...	1	Total seats	...	2,000
Dancing Halls	...	...	18			
Billiard Halls	...	...	9			

In accordance with the regulations issued by the Ministry, Circular 120, 25/8/20, each place of entertainment has been visited and a certificate issued to the proprietor for presentation to the Licensing Authority, who require such certificate before they can grant the licence. This certificate must state that the premises are satisfactory in sanitary and other respects. Special attention has been paid to ventilation, cleanliness, condition of the dressing rooms and, in the case of picture houses, the proximity of the front seats to the screen. The standard laid down in the Interim Report of the Joint Committee on Eyestrain in Cinemas appointed by the Illuminating Engineering Society in October, 1919, which has been adopted, was given in the report for 1921.

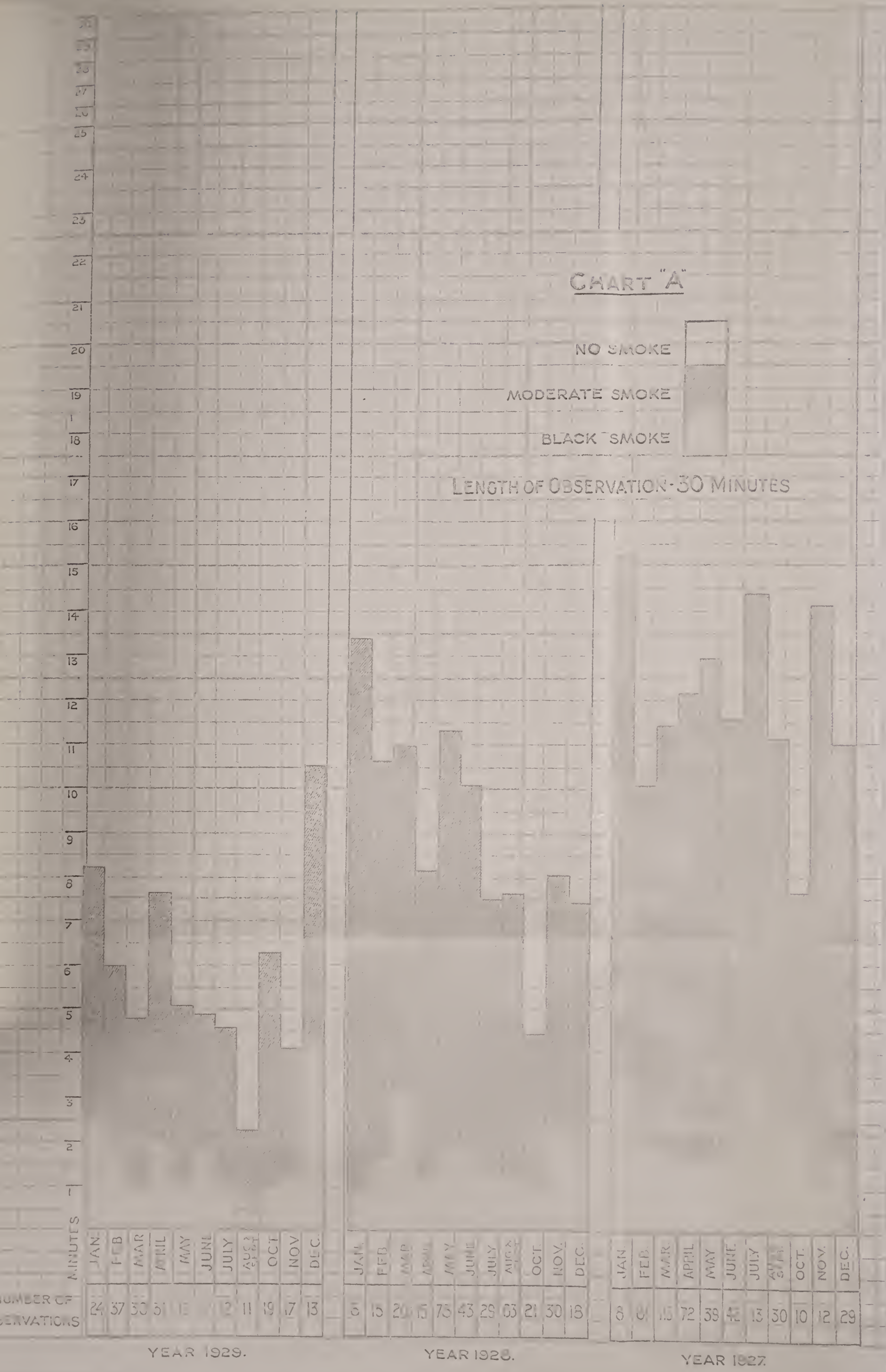
One new cinema has been built and licensed with seating accommodation for 900 persons; one internally reconstructed, increasing the seating accommodation by 110.

In ten cases cinemas were unsatisfactory as regards sanitary defects, and have been improved.

During the year the district inspectors paid 38 official night-visits to places of entertainment, and on each occasion the premises were found to be in a satisfactory condition; 135 day-visits were made so that closer attention could be given to the examination of the sanitary conveniences, ventilation and cleanliness.

13. Shops Acts, 1912 and 1913.

The administration of these Acts was transferred to the Police on January 1st, 1924.



14. Vans.

The vans used as permanent residences in the Borough are under constant supervision. Owing to the difficulty in obtaining housing accommodation it has been sufficiently satisfactory if the van dwellers were provided with water, means of disposal of refuse and could secure the use of closet accommodation. During the Whit-Week Fair 36 vans, and at the Christmas Fair 26 vans, visited the town and were stationed in and about the Market Place. They housed respectively 96 and 65 persons. Special arrangements made on their behalf included the daily cleansing of the ground in the early morning by the Cleansing Department and the disinfection of the area. Water supply was specially provided by the Water Department and use made of the public sanitary conveniences in Earl Street, Birley Street and Church Street. During the two periods the sanitary inspectors visited the vans daily and made inquiries as to the health of the inmates. 258 such visits were made.

While these vans are occupied by respectable and responsible persons it is necessary to say that their presence in the centre of the town raises special sanitary problems which would become acute in the event of an outbreak of dangerous infectious disease.

A report on tents and vans was submitted to the Committee in December, 1927, and was published in my annual report for 1927. At the time of writing, there are 45 vans permanently established in the Borough. They are situated in Aceregat Lane (2), Collinson Street (2), Kent Street (4), Ellen Street (2), Steamer Hotel Yard (1), Manchester Road (1), Raglan Street (3), Grimsargh Street (9), Strawberry Gardens (9), Dog and Partridge Yard (5), Stable Yard, Ribbleson Lane (7). The district inspectors paid 451 visits to these habitations.

15. Miscellaneous.

In addition to the work under the foregoing heads, the following inspections under miscellaneous heads were carried out. These were :—

Offensive accumulations	...	...	10 visits
Animals so kept as to cause a nuisance			5 visits

16. Smoke Observations.

There are approximately 140 chimneys in the Borough, and observations have been made upon 65 of them, giving 247 half-hour observations during the year.

The attached chart "A" shews the rise and fall of the monthly averages of black and moderate smoke, the number of observations on which the averages are based being given at the foot of the monthly columns. For comparison, the chart also deals with the years 1927 and 1928.

In general, the results of the observations are extremely unsatisfactory. The effects of the pollution of the atmosphere with sooty particles and grit are deleterious to both persons and things. Not the least serious effect of atmospheric pollution is the cutting off of the natural sunlight which is so necessary for the growth of children.

The Public Health (Smoke Abatement) Act, 1926, which came into force on July 1st, 1927, should improve matters in that the sending forth of smoke in such quantities as to be a nuisance, may be dealt with as a nuisance.

notwithstanding that the smoke is not black smoke. Also the expression " smoke " is to include soot, ash and grit. Penalties are increased and local authorities are given power to make bye-laws for the further control of smoke abatement. A very helpful provision is the power to include in building bye-laws a bye-law requiring the provision in new buildings, other than dwellinghouses, of such arrangements for heating and cooking as are calculated to prevent or reduce the emission of smoke.

17. Disinfection.

The disinfectors are responsible for the disinfection of premises after infectious disease and after death from tuberculosis or change of address of persons suffering from tuberculosis. Disinfection of houses was carried out by gaseous and spray disinfection. The spray method was employed in all cases of measles, and fumigation in all other infectious diseases. The total number of houses disinfected was 1,206. Thirteen schools, and nineteen other institutions were disinfected, and in nineteen other instances goods assembled at various schools were subjected to disinfection before being offered for sale. The number of beds, mattresses, bolsters and pillows removed to the Disinfecting Station for steam disinfection was 456, 143, 441 and 1,100, respectively. Other articles of bedding treated in this way numbered 829. The number of library books borrowed from the various lending libraries in the town and found at infected houses was 1,035. The department took possession of these books for the purpose of disinfection and afterwards returned them to the lending library concerned.

18. Canal Boats Acts, 1877 and 1884.

The past year shews no change in the registration or cancellation of boats; the numbers being 58 registered and 29 cancelled, thereby leaving 29 still on the register. Twenty-six boats were inspected, an aggregate of 222 visits being paid to same.

The number of infringements of regulations total 19, and were satisfactorily dealt with. These related mostly to painting and general dilapidations, as will be seen by the following statement, legal proceedings not being required in any instance:—

Decks caulked ...	...	...	...	...	14
Bulkheads repaired ...	...	...	...	...	2
Floors repaired ...	...	...	...	...	12
General repairs ...	...	...	...	...	19
Exteriors painted ...	...	...	...	...	10
Interiors painted ...	...	...	...	...	2
					—
Total ...	...	...	...	...	59
					—

The condition of the boats regarding cleanliness was satisfactory, the crews seeming to vie with each other in this respect. Hospital accommodation is provided at the Borough Isolation Hospital. There has been one case of infectious disease reported during the year, a male child of $1\frac{1}{3}$ years suffering from scarlet fever, but the case was isolated and treated in the Lancaster area where the particular canal boat was quarantined.

The work of inspection has been carried out by Inspector H. S. Holden in addition to his other duties of Port Sanitary Inspector, no special remuneration being provided for this part of his work.

The following summary shows the details of occupation and inspection during the past five years :—

			1925	1926	1927	1928	1929
Number of inspections	...	...	194	293	169	190	222
Males in occupation...	...	...	30	27	31	27	31
Females in occupation	...	...	13	9	8	9	13
Children in occupation	...	...	5	2	3	5	5

Of the 49 persons in occupation in 1929, five were children under school age.

E.—HOUSING.

That portion of the work of the Public Health Department relating to the fitness of dwellings has been dealt with in Section II. D. A summary appears in the appended Schedule.

In the inspections under the Housing Regulations, 1910, attention is directed to the number of rooms per house, and the number of persons occupying them.

The enquiries show no evidence of gross overcrowding, the average number of persons per house being 4.14, as compared with 4.26 at the 1921 Census; three houses (1.04 per cent.) were overcrowded. The occupants of these over-crowded houses numbered 27 or 2.24 per cent. of the whole; the corresponding percentage at the 1921 Census was 7.4.

The Census of 1921 gives the population of the Borough as 117,406, an increase of 293 since 1911. The Registrar-General estimates the population in the middle of 1929 to be 126,100, 1,000 less than in 1928, and an increase since 1911 of 8,987. The natural increase, that is, the excess of births over deaths since 1921 was 4,955.

The houses erected since the 1911 Census are shewn below to amount to 4,134, which, on the basis of 4.26 persons per house—the density at the 1921 Census—is sufficient to house 17,611 persons, and more than allows for the natural increase.

Notwithstanding these figures, evidence of discomfort and of social and hygienic degradation caused by the bad housing conditions is to be found by anyone whose business takes them among the people.

No. of Houses built each year 1911 to 1929.

Year	No.
1911	193
1912	143
1913	142
1914	118
1915	95
1916	45
1917	19
1918	2
1919	1
1920	13
1921	8 + 226 by the Council.
1922	33 + 244 „ „
1923	50
1924	186
1925	367 + 190 „ „
1926	248 + 253 „ „
1927	409 + 110 „ „
1928	278 + 420 „ „
1929	224 + 117 „ „
	2574 + 1560 „ „

The following information has been extracted from the minutes of the Housing Committee for January, 1930 :—

HOUSING ACT, 1925.

Total amount of advances	... ..	£570,530	1s. 6d.
Amount outstanding at date	... ..	£481,722	3s. 2d.
No. of Houses	... ..	1263	

SMALL DWELLINGS ACQUISITION ACTS.

Total amount of advances	... ..	£198,018	os. od.
Amount outstanding at date	... ..	£150,911	15s. 8d.
No. of Houses	... ..	507	
No. of Subsidy houses in respect of which			
Certificate "A" has been issued	... ..	1596	
No. of Subsidy houses completed	... ..	1466	

In my report for 1928 I dealt with the adverse circumstances which have arisen by the development of a district for housing by private contractors in which the street making and paving is left to the Corporation to carry out at the expense of the owners. I showed that street making under these conditions would throw an intolerable burden upon the owners and, as a result, the streets remain unmade and a menace to the public health of the district and a direct cause of rapid property deterioration. No solution of this problem has been offered and I feel that the gravity of the situation demands the careful attention of the Council.

HOUSING SCHEDULE.

Number of new houses erected during the year :—

(a) Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	341
(b) As part of a municipal housing scheme	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	117

1.—INSPECTION.

Total number of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5029
---	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	------

Number of dwellinghouses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	291*
---	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	------

* Included in 5,029 above.

Number of dwellinghouses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
--	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

Number of dwellinghouses (exclusive of those referred to in the preceding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2957
--	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	------

2.—REMEDY OF DEFECTS WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICES.

Number of defective dwellinghouses rendered fit in conse- quence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2902
--	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	------

3.—ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS.

(a) Proceedings under Section 3 of the Housing Act, 1925 :—

Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
---	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

Number of dwellinghouses which were rendered fit—

(a) by Owners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
(b) by Local Authority in default of owners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by owners intention to close	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
--	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	------

(b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts—

Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
--	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

Number of dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied—

(a) by Owners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
(b) by Local Authority in default of owners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—

(c) Proceedings under Sections 11 and 14 of the Housing Act, 1925.							
Number of representations made with a view to the making of Closing Orders	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Closing Orders were made	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwellinghouses having been rendered fit	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Number of dwellinghouses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Number of dwellinghouses voluntarily demolished	...	...					21

APPENDIX
TO
SECTION II.

TABLE II_A.

House Inspections.				SANITARY DISTRICTS.							
				No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	No. 5	No. 6	Total	
Inspected on Complaint	...			464	802	978	960	432	684	4320	
Re Infectious Diseases	...			80	119	106	36	7	70	418	
Housing Acts	...	...	...	112	33	64	24	...	58	291	
TOTALS ...				...	656	954	1148	1020	439	812	5029
Re-Inspections.											
Inspected on Complaint	...			1000	876	795	474	1271	1781	6197	
Re Infectious Diseases	...			122	336	43	72	176	181	930	
Housing Acts	...	...	...	119	129	47	...	20	74	389	
TOTALS ...				...	1241	1341	885	546	1467	2036	7516
Drain Inspections.											
Street Gullies	...	...	...	1	5	...	3	9	1	19	
Drains	...	...	...	305	479	1167	190	412	340	2893	
Re-Inspections.											
Street Gullies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Drains	...	...	...	429	493	752	170	1064	1047	3955	

TABLE II B.

Summary of Sanitary Improvements effected.

	Public Health Acts.							Housing and Town Planning Acts.						
	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	No. 5	No. 6	TOTAL	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	No. 5	No. 6	TOTAL
Houses dealt with :—	396	460	792	295	192	569	2704	52	56	52	...	...	38	198
1 Lighting and Ventilation improved ...	49	60	27	6	8	42	192	34	37	16	...	...	17	104
2 Roofs reconstructed or repaired	44	52	115	22	14	44	291	18	19	9	...	...	11	57
3 Floors repaired or relaid	21	39	32	2	9	32	135	4	24	1	...	...	14	43
4 Fireplaces repaired or provided	13	10	35	...	8	20	86	3	8	5	...	...	11	27
5 Staircases repaired	18	26	36	2	8	1	91	19	27	12	...	...	5	63
6 Walls and chimneys pointed and repaired	56	40	121	11	20	78	326	14	21	19	...	...	16	70
7 Repairs and renewals to W.C. accommodation	81	124	72	52	67	230	626	20	17	4	...	...	10	51
8 Portable ashpails provided	47	52	138	9	10	82	338	1	2	3	...	...	3	9
9 New Sinks or other sanitary fittings...	11	26	61	5	10	27	140	3	18	2	...	...	11	34
10 Yard and lobby pavements repaired...	14	10	60	12	2	17	115	...	1	8	...	...	1	10
11 Drains tested, repaired or renewed ...	182	240	214	158	132	172	1098	...	...	...	...	...	6	6
12 Gutters and downspouts repaired or renewed	56	42	54	7	13	65	237	14	17	8	...	...	5	44
13 Provided with sufficient water supply..	10	2	47	...	3	25	87	...	5	...	...	...	5	10
14 Plasterwork and limewashing	51	81	109	16	16	56	329	29	42	23	...	...	6	100
15 General nuisances	30	36	11	38	12	65	192	4	10	...	...	...	12	26

TABLE IIc.

List of Factories and Workshops on Register during the Year 1929.

	DISTRICT						TOTAL
	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	No. 5	No. 6	
Artificial Teeth Makers	3	5	8	7	4	5	32
Bakers and Confectioners (Retail)	44	55	46	25	23	29	222
Bakers (Public)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Basket Makers	...	2	2	...	1	...	5
Beer Bottlers	1	3	2	1	3	3	13
Biscuit Makers	...	1	2	...	...	...	3
Boot, Shoe, and Clog Makers, Leather Curriers	19	25	30	26	14	28	142
Brass Founders	...	1	1	1	1	1	5
Breweries	...	2	1	...	...	2	5
Brush Makers	1	...	...	...	1	1	3
Cabinet Makers, Wood Carvers, Upholsterers...	3	12	6	7	7	9	44
Coach Builders	2	3	...	5	...	4	14
Cotton Waste Cleaners and Dealers	...	3	...	2	...	...	5
Cotton Manufacturers	15	8	13	7	...	9	52
Coopers	...	1	2	1	...	...	4
Cycle Makers and Enamellers	1	6	6	4	...	3	20
Engravers	...	1	...	1	3	...	5
French Polishers	1	3	...	2	2	2	10
Ironfounders, Motor Engineers & Boiler Makers	9	13	6	12	7	5	52
Joiners, Builders, Wheelwrights, Wood Turners	10	18	7	7	8	16	66
Laundries	2	...	2	...	...	...	4
Marine Store Dealers	...	5	2	3	...	2	12
Milliners, Dressmakers, Underclothing Manu- facturers	28	53	43	38	21	9	192
Picture Framers, Mount Cutters, Gilders.....	1	3	2	1	1	...	8
Photographers	...	2	1	7	3	2	15
Plumbers, Painters	10	10	14	11	14	8	67
Printers, Bookbinders	...	4	...	8	13	4	29
Restaurant Keepers	3	25	31	4	7	2	72
Rope and Twine Makers	1	1	...	...	...	...	2
Saddlers	1	4	1	2	...	1	9
Smiths, Black and White, and Tinsplate	2	12	5	6	6	2	33
Stone and Marble Masons	3	1	2	1	...	2	9
Sugar Boilers	...	1	...	1	2	...	4
Tailors	9	23	8	18	32	11	101
Watch Makers and Jewellers	1	9	3	6	3	7	29
Wire Workers	...	2	2	...	...	1	5
Offensive Trades {	Fell Mongers	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Soap Boilers	...	...	1	...	...	1
	Fat and Tallow Melters ...	1	1	1	...	2	5
	Knacker Yards	...	...	...	...	1	1
	Gut Scrapers	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Tripe Boilers	1	2	2	...	...	5
Various	11	14	16	23	21	37	122
TOTAL	183	335	266	239	197	208	1428

TABLE IIb.
Factories, Workshops, Workplaces and Home-Work.
1.—INSPECTION.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
Visits to Warehouses	492	...	...
Factories (including Factory Laundries)	77	...	...
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)	293	7	...
Workplaces (other than Outworkers' premises included in Part 3 of this Report)	417	...	...
Total	1279	7	...

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars.	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecutions
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Act :—</i>				
Want of Cleanliness	23	23	...	
Want of Ventilation	...	...	...	
Overcrowding	...	...	...	
Want of drainage of floors	26	26	...	
Other Nuisances	49	49	...	
Sanitary accommodation {	insufficient	9	...	
	unsuitable or defective...	27	...	
	not separate for sexes....	1	...	
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act :—</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (s. 101)	...	...	...	
Breach of special Sanitary requirements for bakehouses (s.s. 97 to 100).....	...	...	...	
Other offences (excluding offences relating to outwork which are included in Part 3 of this Report)	...	...	...	
Total	135	133	...	...

TABLE IIe. HOME WORK.

[illegible]

4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

5.—OTHER MATTERS.

Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the year.							Number.	Class.	Number.
Factories	...	...	...	...	...	...	198	Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories:—	
								Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 133) 1901	2
Workshops	...	...	...	...	...	...	676	Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 5). 1901	14
Workplaces	...	...	...	...	...	...	334	Notified by H.M. Inspector Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector...	12
Retail Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	217	Other	...
Public do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	Underground Bakehouses (s. 101):—	
								Certificates granted during the year	...
Total number of Workshops on Register	...	...	...	...	...	...	1428	In use at the end of the year	...

TABLE II.F.

Summary of Work done under the Factory and Workshop Act during the Year 1929.

	No. 1 District.	No. 2 District.	No. 3 District.	No. 4 District.	No. 5 District	No. 6 District	Total
Number of Factories and Workshops on Register	183	335	266	239	197	208	1428
„ Circular Letters sent re Out-workers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Out-workers reported	...	8	...	...	...	5	13
Visits to Factories and Workshops ...	103	295	199	144	112	235	1088
„ Retail Bakehouses	24	39	43	11	11	24	152
„ Public Bakehouses	...	26	...	...	...	...	26
„ Home-workers premises	...	8	...	...	...	5	13
Drains tested	1	1	16	4	6	6	34
DEFECTS FOUND AND REMEDIED :--							
Defective Drains	1	1	4	4	7	6	23
„ Slopstone Pipes	...	...	2	...	...	...	2
„ Spouts and Roofs	...	...	9	...	...	...	9
„ Water Closets	4	4	14	...	...	5	27
„ Yard Pavement	...	...	2	...	...	1	3
Limewashing required	5	5	7	4	1	1	23
General Nuisances	1	1	11	...	2	7	22
Insufficient W.C. accommodation for Females	...	2	2	...	...	...	4
Insufficient W.C. accommodation for Males	...	3	...	...	...	2	5
No receptacle for refuse	...	...	9	...	...	...	9
Manure Accumulations	...	1	2	...	...	5	8
Overcrowded	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Total defects found, 135; remedied, 133.

TABLE IIc.

Houses Let in Lodgings.

Situation	No. of premises	No. of lettings	No. 1 room per let	Persons		No. 2 rooms per let	Persons		No. 3 rooms per let	Persons	
				Over 10 years of age	Under 10 years of age		Over 10 years of age	Under 10 years of age		Over 10 years of age	Under 10 years of age
Lancaster Road	1	5	1	2	...	4	10	4	...	...	...
Moor Lane & North Street	1	3	2	2	...	1	3	1	...	...	...
Fylde Road	1	7	6	14	13	1	2	1	...	...	...
Library Street	10	38	34	64	22	4	10	3	...	...	...
Stoneygate... ..	8	37	31	70	29	6	17	5	...	...	...
St. John's Place	3	14	14	25	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rose Street	2	7	7	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shepherd Street	2	8	7	14	...	1	2	...	...	...	...
William Street	1	3	2	3	1	1	5	...	...	...	...
Manchester Road	4	22	21	35	6	1	2	1	...	...	...
Pleasant Street	1	8	8	16	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTALS	34	152	133	258	89	19	51	15	...	...	...

Population—Over 10 years of age ... 309
Under 10 years of age ... 104

Total 413



TABLE IIH.
Occupation of Houses.

Enquiries re Housing—291.

Total Occupants—1,202.

No. of Rooms per House.		Number of Persons per House.												TOTAL.	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Houses.	Occupants.
		No. of Families.													
1 Room	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 Rooms	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 Rooms	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	6	
4 Rooms	...	7	36	30	31	29	11	7	3	3	...	...	157	604	
5 Rooms	...	2	6	17	11	17	12	2	3	1	1	...	72	323	
6 Rooms	...	1	9	13	12	5	7	3	3	...	2	...	55	238	
7 and over	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	5	31	
Total Families	...	10	52	61	55	51	31	14	10	4	3	...	291	...	
Total Persons	...	10	104	183	220	255	186	98	80	36	30	...	...	1202	

The figures above the heavy lines represent families living under conditions of overcrowding, that is, more than two persons per room.

III.—Port Sanitary Administration.

A.—PORT SANITARY DISTRICT.

The Port Sanitary district of Preston extends from Formby Point on the south, to a point about 2,350 yards south of the Victoria Pier, South Shore, Blackpool, on the north. The dock, which is 3,200 feet long by 600 feet wide, covers 40 acres, and is approached by the entrance basin, 850 feet long by 300 feet wide, which covers $4\frac{3}{4}$ acres.

The communicating locks are 550 feet long and 66 feet wide, with a depth of 29 feet 6 inches at high water ordinary spring tide. The docks are situated in the Borough, and are about 16 miles up the River Ribble from deep water at the bar.

The quays are $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles long. There are 170 acres of storage ground and 37,489 superficial yards of covered floor space.

The dock is equipped with hydraulic and steam cranes, and has ample railway facilities.

The cattle lairage accommodates 800 cattle, and 1,600 sheep or pigs.

1. Amount of Shipping entering the Port during 1929.

1,148 Ships, of which 241 were foreign, entered the port. The details showing the tonnage, classification, etc., coastwise and foreign, and the method of propulsion, is shown in Table IIIA at the end of this section.

2. Character of Trade of Port.

(a) There is no passenger traffic.

(b) Cargo traffic is principally with the Irish Free State, Norway, France, the Baltic Ports and other countries, as detailed in Table IIID at the end of this section.

The principal exports are coal, coke, machinery and salt cake.

3. Source of Water Supply.

- (a) The port derives its water from the town supply, an upland surface water of good quality.
- (b) Vessels are supplied from the above source.
- (c) Water boats are not used.

4. Infectious Disease.

Vessels arriving with cases of cholera, plague or yellow fever, and vessels which, though not infected, have been so infected within, in the case of cholera and plague, a period of seven days, and in the case of yellow fever, 18 days, are inspected in the case of vessels coming to Preston at the centre of the Albert Edward Dock, and in the case of vessels coming to any other part of the port at the " Gut Gas Buoy " situate at the Bar.

Vessels arriving from suspected ports are inspected upon the request of H.M. Customs Officer.

All vessels are visited upon arrival by the Port Sanitary Inspector.

The following arrangements for notification to the Port Sanitary Authority of the arrival of inward vessels requiring special attention are in operation.

H.M. Customs and the Pilots are in touch with shipbrokers who have wireless and other information as to probable time of arrival.

The barge repair dépôt in the river just below Lytham about $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Preston, is in telephonic communication with H.M. Customs and the Pilots.

All vessels are boarded by the Port Sanitary Inspector and the Port Medical Officer as detailed above.

The following arrangements for the disposal of cases of infectious disease and for observation or surveillance of contacts are in being.

Cases of infectious disease are removed to a special ward at the Borough Isolation Hospital approved for the purpose by the Ministry of Health.

Contacts will be kept under observation or surveillance on the ship by the Port Medical Officer.

Infected quarters are disinfected by fumigation by sulphur dioxide by the Port Sanitary Inspector. Infected bedding and clothing are removed by van to the Corporation Disinfecting Station in Argyll Road.

Cleansing of persons will be carried out at the above station.

Ambulance facilities are provided from the Isolation Hospital.

Venereal Disease.

Enquiries as to the existence of these diseases are made by the Port Sanitary Inspector. Leaflets and posters printed in English, Norwegian and Swedish are distributed and displayed. Treatment, free of cost, is provided at the Preston Royal Infirmary.

Bacteriological examinations are carried out at the Public Health Laboratory, Manchester.

There were no cases of infectious disease landed from vessels, nor were any such cases reported to have occurred during the voyage.

5. Measures against Rodents.

Steps taken for detection of rat plague.

Enquiries are made by the Port Sanitary Inspector and the rat-catcher as to mortality among rats. Daily observation is made by the rat-catcher—a whole-time man, and any undue mortality reported to the Port Medical Officer who makes necessary arrangements with the Public Health Laboratory, Manchester, for bacteriological examination.

The passage of rats between ship and shore is prevented by rat guards placed on cables.

Ships are deratised mainly by dogs, ferrets and traps, in some instances supplemented by fumigation by means of sulphur dioxide.

Premises in the vicinity of ships are subject to daily poison baiting, lithographer's varnish, traps, and the work of dogs and ferrets.

A whole-time rat-catcher keeps records of his kills, these records being inspected by the Port Medical Officer. Judging by the number of baits set it is estimated that a total number of 3,172 rats were destroyed in the year, of which 174 rats were caught in traps on ships arriving from foreign ports, and 646 by dogs, ferrets and traps. The net total rats caught is 820.

The great majority of the ground floor space in the warehouses is constructed of concrete.

No action has been taken to extend rat-proofing of ships or on shore.

Total baits set—6,165. Caught and taken by poison and varnish—2,352.

6. Food Inspection.

Public Health Imported Food Regulations, 1925.

Public Health Imported Milk Regulations, 1926.

Public Health Preservatives in Food Regulations, 1925-1927.

Merchandise Marks Act, 1926.

No food to which these regulations apply enters this port.

Public Health (Regulations as to Food) Act, 1907.

LIST OF IMPORTED ARTICLES INSPECTED.

Indian Corn, Wheat, Sugar, Potatoes.

LIST AND WEIGHT OF ARTICLES CONDEMNED AND DESTROYED.

Nil.

The Preston (Shell Fish) Regulations, 1923.

These regulations forbidding the picking of mussels for human food, in the estuary of the River Ribble, came into force in October, 1923. Since then placards have been posted in prominent places on both sides of the River and at Preston. The placards and notices were renewed during 1929. All the

fishermen on both the north and south sides of the River and at Preston have been served with a copy of the notice. The mussel beds have been visited regularly by Inspector Henry S. Holden, who paid 13 visits to these beds during 1929.

7.—The Hygiene of Crews Spaces.

In many of the vessels arriving in Preston the crew's spaces, particularly as regards air space, ventilation and lighting, are far from satisfactory. The Scandinavian ships on the other hand are as a rule well designed and form a marked contrast.

In my opinion, action by the Board of Trade with regard to crew's quarters is urgently needed.

APPENDIX TO SECTION III.

TABLE IIIA.

Amount of Shipping entering the Port Sanitary District during the Year 1929.

		Number	Tonnage	Number Inspected		Number reported to be defective	Number of Orders Issued
				By the Med. Officer of Health	By the Sanitary Inspector		
Foreign	Steamers	233	253249	35	233	71	71
	*Motor	8	15676	...	8	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Foreign ...		241	268925	35	241	71	71
Coastwise	Steamers	900	169909	17	803	129	129
	*Motor	4	2006	...	4	...	...
	Sailing...	3	244	...	3	...	...
Total Coastwise ...		907	172159	17	810	129	129
Total Foreign and Coastwise ...		1148	441084	52	1051	200	200

*Includes mechanically-propelled vessels other than steamers.

TABLE IIIB.

Rats destroyed by dogs, traps and ferrets, and
number of Baits set for destruction of Rats in 1929.

Number of	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov	Dec.	Total In Year
Brown Rats	100	67	71	70	112	127	78	83	79	125	124	79	1115
Black Rats	185	126	130	135	207	230	144	152	145	230	228	145	2057
											Total...		3172
No. of Baits set.	424	340	354	402	618	577	442	494	502	749	737	526	6165

TABLE IIIb.—Continued.

By Baits.								By Traps or Dogs			By other Methods.	TOTAL
Phosphorous		Squills		Barium		Varnish		Warehouses	Ships	Docks	Warehouses Docks	
Set	Taken	Set	Taken	Set	Taken	Set	Caught					
3195	1098	2062	812	798	315	110	127	314	174	322	10	3172

TABLE IIIc.

Report of Port Sanitary Work for the Year 1929.

Foreign	{	Steamships inspected	...	...	...	...	234
		Sailing Vessels inspected	...	...	...	...	—
		Motor Boats inspected	...	...	...	...	8
		Re-inspections	...	...	...	...	341
Coastwise	{	Steamships inspected	...	...	...	...	802
		Sailing Vessels inspected	...	...	...	...	3
		Motor Boats inspected	...	...	...	...	4
		Re-inspections	...	...	...	...	506
Condition of all Vessels inspected		{	Good	...	...	...	851
			Defective	{ Foreign 71 Coastwise 129 }		200	
Foreign—7 Wear and Tear ; 220 Dirty.		{		Total		443	
Coastwise—30 Wear and Tear ; 186 Dirty.							

DEFECTS REMEDIED—

Forecastle re-painted	...	...	...	...	...	4
„ cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	65
Dirty Lockers, Washhouses, Store Rooms, etc., cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	115
Foul Water Tanks cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	2
Foul and defective W.C.'s cleansed and repaired	...	...	...	...	...	152
Accumulations of Offensive Rubbish removed	...	...	...	...	...	54
Damp Quarters remedied	...	...	...	...	...	1
Leaky Decks overhead caulked	...	...	...	...	...	6
Defective Port-lights, Sky-lights and Dead-lights remedied	...	...	...	...	...	9
Defective Lavatory Waste Pipes, and Ventilators repaired	...	...	...	...	...	2
Defective Stove replaced	...	...	...	...	...	5
Dirty Galleys cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	2
Dirty Chain Lockers	...	...	...	...	...	—

Total 417

TABLE IIIb.

Trade of Port.

The Chief Imports	Source	The Chief Exports	Destination
Wood Pulp	Canada, Germany, Sweden, Norway, and Finland	General	Dublin, Belfast and Baltic Ports
Timber	Canada, Norway, Russia, Roumania, Germany, Sweden, and Finland	Coal and Coke	Ireland and Baltic Ports
Stone	Norway, Wales, Scotland and Ireland	Machinery	Ireland
China Clay	Cornwall and Devon	Salt Cake	Baltic Ports
Potatoes	Ireland	Gas Retort Carbon	France
Live Stock	Dublin		
Esparto Grass	Oran and Azew		
Cement	London, Belgium and France		
General	Sweden, Belfast, Dublin, Germany, Norway and Finland		
Whiting	London and Cornwall		
Motor Spirit	London and Texas via Amsterdam and Black Sea		
Slates	Wales and Norway		
Roof Tiles	France		
Round Timber	Scotland & Ireland		
Grain	Belfast, Dublin and Liverpool		
Sugar	Hamburg		
Bog Ore	Antwerp		
Pitwood	Scotland		

IV.—Food.

MAJOR FINCH, F.R.C.V.S., D.V.S.M., Veterinary Officer.

A.—MILK SUPPLY.

Milk retailed in the Borough amounts approximately to 6,297 gallons daily, or eight ounces per head per day, compared with 6,576 gallons daily and eight ounces per head per day in 1928.

(a) PRODUCED DAILY IN THE BOROUGH :

7 Cowkeepers in the Borough produce ...	...	...	250 galls.
---	-----	-----	------------

(b) RETAILED DAILY IN THE BOROUGH :

(1)	65 Dairymen in the Borough retail ...	...	2103	,,
(2)	10 Resident Kitters in the Borough retail ...	...	184	,,
(3)	39 " Mixed Business " Shops retail ...	...	832	,,
(4)	7 Cowkeepers in the Borough retail ...	...	262	,,
(5)	118 Dairy Farmers outside the Borough retail ...	...	2728	,,
(6)	43 Purveyors of Bottled Milk retail ...	...	57	,,
(7)	14 Purveyors of " Grade A " Milk retail ...	...	130	,,
(8)	1 Purveyor of " Certified " Milk retails ...	...	1	,,

Cowkeepers in the Borough, who are reduced in number from eight to seven, are producing daily nine gallons less and retailing daily 58 gallons more than in the previous year. 133 cows are kept in the Borough.

Resident kitters, who have decreased in number from 12 to 10, are retailing 184 gallons daily, as against 273 gallons in 1928.

There are 118 dairy farmers outside the Borough, as against 110 in 1928, who retail milk in the Borough.

Ninety-six per cent. of the milk consumed is produced outside the Borough.

The figures as to the amount of milk sold are based upon estimates provided by the traders concerned. They are approximate only.

The supervision of the milk supply has necessitated the following work :—

Visits to Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops in the Borough :

By Veterinary Officer ...	...	...	36
By Sanitary Inspectors ...	...	...	209
Number of examinations of cattle in the Borough			556
Number of special samples of milk collected during inspection of cattle and examined microscopically ...	...	...	8

Number of samples of milk taken for examination :—

	1927	1928	1929
(a) For Tubercle Bacillus ...	325	257	256
(b) For contamination by dirt ...	214	146	227
(c) Under Food and Drugs Act ...	82	81	124

1. Tuberculosis and the Milk Supply.

The policy of frequent sampling from all sources of supply outside the Borough for the detection of tubercular bacilli in milk, as practised in previous years, still holds good. The results this year compared with those during the previous six years are given for comparison. Considering that the Tuberculosis (in Cattle) Order, 1925, has now been in force for over four years and that tuberculosis of the udder is one of the conditions notifiable under the Order, it does not appear to have had any material effect in reducing the percentage of tubercular milk, and instead of the farmer or milk-producer reporting suspected animals, infected milk supplies are the cause of the discovery of the suspected animals. Health Authorities throughout the country are compelled to spend huge sums of money annually in the detection of infected samples and the tracing of such samples to their sources of origin. The offending cattle are detected and dealt with under the Order, in the majority of instances, only by means of the investigations undertaken by the Local Authority, as most cases showed that the offending animal was a clinical case of tuberculosis of the udder and in all probability must have been recognised or suspected by the owner. In some few instances in which this was not so, there was a history of the recent removal of an animal from the herd, which would account for the infection. The Order, therefore, is not likely to reduce the incidence of infected milk. Cowkeepers ought to consider more seriously their responsibilities under the Order and Local Authorities can materially assist them by the appointment of specially-trained whole-time veterinary officials charged with the responsibility of seeing that this Order is complied with and in cases where there is neglect, the law should be enforced. Propaganda work will do much to educate milk producers in this respect, but to expect the Tuberculosis Order to reduce the incidence of tuberculosis in cattle or reduce tubercular infected milk supplies to any serious extent as the Order is at the present time being carried out is neither reasonable nor likely. Boroughs and other large centres of population can only lessen the distribution of infected milk by continuing their efforts to discover these supplies by frequent sampling and subjecting such samples to a biological examination.

The following statement shows the percentage of market milks found to be infected with bacillus tuberculosis during the past seven years:—

MARKET MILK (Mixed Samples).									
			1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929
No. of samples examined			51	162	235	137	325	257	256
No. bacillus tuberculosis found			 9	19	14	12	18	28	10
Percentage			 17.67	11.73	5.99	11.41	5.54	10.89	3.91

The reduction in the percentages must not be taken too literally; other factors such as the amount of infected milk represented by the infected sample and the length of time the infected milk is in consumption before discovery must be taken into account.

The knowledge we obtain in the process of inspection of meat slaughtered in the Borough shows the extent of tuberculosis as it affects the udders of bovines. Such animals, are, where possible, traced to the farms from which they come and the information transmitted to the Local Authority concerned.

2. Examination for the Approximate Amount of Butter Fat and Manurial Contamination.

This examination is carried out by your Veterinary Officer. Two hundred and twenty-seven samples of milk were examined and 117 of these, or 51.5 per cent., compared with 46 per cent. last year, were found to be unsatisfactory.

The practice which has now been established of sending half the dirty pad to the person responsible still continues and, in addition, the Local Authority is now advised.

3. Bacterial Contamination.

In addition to biological examination for the bacillus tuberculosis made by the Public Health Laboratory of the Liverpool University, a microscopical examination and count is made to ascertain the presence of the colon bacillus, the bacillus enteritidis sporogenes and allied organisms whose normal habitat is manure. Two hundred and fifty-six samples were examined during the year and 67 of these showed freedom from any contamination whatsoever. Forty-eight showed contamination to a high degree.

Colon bacilli were found present in the following dilutions of a cubic centimetre :

Cols. 1	2	3	4	5	6
1 cc.	1/10 cc.	1/100 c.c.	1/1000 c.c.	1/10000 cc.	1/100000 cc.
65	46	30	26	12	10
Streptococci		Bac. Enteritidis Sporogenes		Free from contamination in any dilution	
...		10		67	

The interpretation of the above statement indicates in cols. 1, 2 and 3 slight unavoidable contamination, in col. 4 avoidable contamination, and in cols. 5 and 6 serious contamination. The presence of the bacillus enteritidis in any of the above dilutions is considered to indicate heavy manurial pollution.

The Public Health Department, as in previous years, has notified all Borough producers and retailers of unsatisfactory or contaminated samples; it is now also the established practice to notify the County Medical Officer of Health and the Medical Officer of Health of the district in which the milk is stated to have been produced. Notifications to the producers enable them to take such steps as are necessary to improve their milk supplies and notifications to the Medical Officer of Health of the Local Authorities enable them to co-operate with us in helping to improve the milk supply by visits of their sanitary officers to the farms. Col. C. J. Trimble, the Medical Officer of Health of the Preston Rural District Council continues to give valuable assistance in this respect.

There is much room for improvement in the cleanliness of both the personnel and the vehicles, motor-vans, floats and hand-carts of milk purveyors. There is a greater demand for bottled milk and a large amount of this is "Grade A" milk, which appears to be increasing in the public appreciation. Unfortunately, bottled milk is not necessarily a graded milk and the public are misled into thinking it is of a higher quality. The grading of milk is likely to undergo a simplification and no doubt the Ministry of Health will see that the public will have better protection in this matter of graded milk in forthcoming legislation. The present methods of grading are complex and unsatisfactory.

B.—MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION.

1. Retail Markets.

The number of meat stalls (15) is the same as in previous years.

There is an increase in the number of dressed fowls and rabbits exposed for sale and these consignments are carefully inspected. There is evidence of occasional consignments of fowls of an inferior quality and several warnings have been given to people handling these goods. The quality of rabbits, generally speaking, is very good. Fruit sold on the markets is also satisfactory. Further responsibilities of stall-holders, created by the recent Orders under the Merchandise Marks Act, will necessitate more supervision by this Department.

The markets on the whole are very much exposed to the inclement weather. Food on the stalls, including meat, poultry, fish, fruit and vegetables, is unprotected from contamination by dust, flies, etc., and as this source of food supply has increased enormously in recent years, better protection should be afforded against such contamination. This protection can only be adequately given in the form of an enclosed market.

There is a wholesale fish market daily in the early morning at the Fish Market, L.M.S. Railway Station, and retail sales daily in the covered market. The quality of the fish is satisfactory. The amounts dealt with and found unsatisfactory are seen in Table IVA, at the end of this section. The wholesale fish market is regularly supervised by Inspector Crossthwaite, 308 visits having been paid. The retail markets (1,130 visits) are also continuously examined.

The neighbouring Port of Fleetwood supplies the largest amount of fish to the town and outlying districts, although consignments are received almost daily from many other fishing centres, viz :—

Wet Fish—Grimsby, Milford Haven, Hull, Swansea, Peterhead, Glasgow, Campbelltown, Rothesay, Oban, Liverpool, Eyemouth, Baltimore, Londonderry and Killibegs.

Dry Fish—Lowestoft, Yarmouth, Hull, Fraserburgh and Wick.

Shell Fish—Cark-in-Cartmel and Barra (Oban).

Rabbits—Dumfries, Kirksanton (Carnforth), Lazonby, Dalbeattie and Hereford.

The quantity of goods reaching the fish markets, nearly 3,735 tons, and the amount condemned, less than 0.1 per cent., are shown in Table IVA.

The registration of food preparing premises is authorised by Section 45 of the Preston Corporation Act, 1921, and the following food preparing premises were registered at the end of 1929 :—

Cooked Meat Manufacturers	156
Sausage and Meat Pie Manufacturers	9
Tripe Dressers	5

Five hundred and seventy-six visits of inspection were paid by the District Sanitary Inspectors during the year, and 56 by the Veterinary Officer.

In addition to the visits paid to Slaughterhouses, the following premises where food is sold were regularly visited :—

	Premises	Visits
Beef and Pork Butchers	164	1120
Fried Fish Shops	174	256
Other premises	35	65

At the beginning of the year there were 169 fish fryers on the register. During the year, the Council gave consent for the establishment of five additional fish fryers. All these places are under regular supervision (256 visits paid by the Inspectors). In four instances, fish frying is carried out by means of electricity.

2. Slaughterhouses.

There is no change in the number of private slaughterhouses, which remains at 12. One is used solely for pig-killing; all the others, except one, are owned by butchers and are small premises. The number of animals killed and inspected in these slaughterhouses is shown in Table IVB. The control of these slaughterhouses is satisfactory and the standard of cleanliness is improved.

3. Public Abattoir.

There is still no accommodation provided for slaughtermen to store tools, wash their persons and clothes and have their meals. This accommodation is essential. The cleanliness of the abattoir is much improved since last report. There are, however, many factors which shew the necessity for proper control in the form of regulations or bye-laws. A detailed list of these has been under discussion by the Health Committee. It is to be hoped that these complaints will be investigated and that remedies will be forthcoming.

During the year there has been a further decrease in the number of cattle slaughtered in the Borough, and a corresponding increase in the amount of meat killed in adjoining towns and sent in for consumption. On account of this, it has been found necessary to adopt a system of inspecting this meat, where possible, on its arrival. Table IVc shews the amount of meat and offals that have been inspected during the last eight months since the inception of the scheme. This method of inspecting, although far from satisfactory, is the only method which will give some control over the wholesomeness and freedom from disease of the meat. The movement of carcasses from one district to another without any mark to ensure their having been properly

inspected and without the identical organs renders sound meat inspection impossible. A large increase in the practice will compel Local Authorities to protect themselves by organising a clearing-house for the inspection of all dressed carcasses, prior to distribution to retail shops.

The improvement in the class of calves killed for veal continues. The figures in Table IVF still shew a high number of condemnations of bovine livers. Distomatosis (Liver Fluke) is now so widespread that it is difficult to find a beast with a liver free from this condition. The economic loss to the country from this disease is very great. Prolonged wet periods are chiefly responsible for the increase in this condition and measures to prevent the spread of infection could be and should be more vigorously adopted.

The number of cows' udders shewn in Table IVF as being tubercular include those from 63 animals dealt with under the Tuberculosis Order, 1925, 44 of these being sent in by other Local Authorities and 19 discovered at the cattle market.

An analysis of the figures of animals killed and inspected shews a decrease in all animals slaughtered in the Borough. In bovines, the decrease is only small; in sheep there is a decrease of nearly 4,000; in pigs nearly 200 and in calves over 500.

Table IVG, causes of condemnation, shews a big reduction in the amount of meat condemned for tuberculosis both in cattle and pigs. There is an increase in the amount under the heading of distomatosis, which increase has already been noted. In remaining conditions, the figures vary in slight degrees only from those of previous years.

C.—DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS, 1894-1927.

The diseases scheduled under the above Acts are :—

Anthrax, Foot and Mouth Disease, Parasitic Mange (Horses), Epizootic Abortion (Cattle), Rabies, Sheep Scab, Swine Fever, Cattle Plague, Pleuro-Pneumonia, Sheep Pox, Epizootic Lymphangitis, Glanders and Farcy, Tuberculosis (Cattle).

The procedure for dealing with outbreaks is laid down in the respective Orders made by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. The administration of the various Orders necessitates the inspection of all live stock in the cattle market and saleyards; also the inspection of cattle in the cowsheds situated within the Borough area.

One hundred and forty-one visits were made to the cattle market and saleyards and 90 to other premises. Over 200,000 animals passed through the market; the number is presented in detail in Table IVI.

1. Anthrax.

Two suspected cases were investigated, a microscopic examination was carried out and proved negative in one and positive in the other. This latter was the carcass of a cow which had been brought into a butcher's premises in the Borough. The disease was discovered before the carcass was opened and the whole was destroyed by burning. A prosecution followed and the owner was heavily fined for contravening the Anthrax Order, 1928.

2. Foot and Mouth Disease.

The movement of live stock has not been interrupted in any period of the year. One outbreak occurred at Halewood, near Liverpool, on February 18th, and as a temporary measure the movement of Irish fat stock from Birkenhead lairage was suspended. This restriction was later on withdrawn.

Return of the number of outbreaks confirmed by the Ministry for the last five years :—

Year	Outbreaks confirmed					Animals slaughtered as diseased or exposed to infection	
1929	...	...	38	...	...	...	3570
1928	...	...	138	...	...	...	11441
1927	...	...	114	...	...	...	9610
1926	...	...	208	...	...	...	20870
1925	...	...	1255	...	...	...	19692

3. Parasitic Mange.

Out of three cases reported as suspected, two were confirmed by microscopical examination of skin scrapings. These animals were isolated, and after adequate treatment were released from the restrictions of the Order.

4. Tuberculosis (In Cattle).

Under the 1925 Order, no suspected cases have been reported or discovered in the Borough. On the other hand, there is a slight increase, 44 as against 37, in the number of animals sent in on licence from the surrounding local authorities for slaughter under Form D, Article 5 of the Tuberculosis Order.

As a result of veterinary inspection, a further 19 animals were removed from the cattle market by order of your Veterinary Officer. All of these were removed under licence and slaughtered under his supervision. The majority of these animals, when killed, were found to be extensively diseased and unfit for food and were surrendered by the owners. Particulars of these are included in the tables relating to meat inspection. Bovine animals slaughtered in this Borough shewing a generalised and advanced condition of disease are now traced, where possible, to the farms from which they were sent. The farm and the local authority are notified of the extent of the disease in order to facilitate disinfection of premises and the prevention of infection of other stock. This propaganda work is helpful in reducing infection, it educates the farmer as to his responsibilities and gives local authorities an opportunity of supervising disinfection of infected premises and inspecting the herd for further evidence of disease on their premises.

5. Swine Fever.

One suspected outbreak was reported involving one animal. The disease was not confirmed and all restrictions were removed after the animal had been slaughtered.

The disinfection of the pig lairages at the cattle market has been supervised from time to time. Structural alterations to the flooring of one lairage has been carried out in accordance with the recommendation stated in previous

reports. This will facilitate efficient cleansing and disinfection. Swine fever is still prevalent and as the mode of infection is chiefly through the markets, proper disinfection is of paramount importance and will, therefore, be closely supervised.

6. Sheep Scab.

Occasional suspected animals are met with in the market, but close investigation has failed to establish this disease, though sheep scab is still prevalent in northern and western areas. Sheep moved from areas under restriction are controlled by movement licence.

7. Epizootic Abortion (Cattle).

This disease, prevalent in dairying stock, concerns local authorities in so far as exposure in a market of any animal known to be suffering from it is an offence against the Epizootic Abortion Order, 1922. Posters explaining this order are renewed annually at the Cattle Market. Efficient disinfection of lairages is important.

There have been no reported or suspected cases of the following diseases under the Diseases of Animals Acts, viz., cattle plague, epizootic lymphangitis, glanders (or farcy), rabies, pleuro-pneumonia and sheep pox.

No outbreak of cattle plague has occurred in Great Britain since 1897, nor of pleuro-pneumonia since 1898. There has been no confirmed case of rabies in Great Britain since 1922, with the exception of one case in a dog imported from India in 1928, which developed rabies whilst in quarantine.

The following Orders relating to contagious diseases in animals have been issued during the year :—

Date of Operation.	Order.
January 22.	Order amending the Foreign Animals Order, 1910.
January 22.	Foreign Hay and Straw (Amendment) Order, 1929.
February 9.	Order amending the Foreign Animals Order, 1910.
February 9.	Foreign Hay and Straw (Amendment) Order, 1929 (No. 2).
February 21.	Foreign Hay and Straw (Amendment) Order, 1929 (No. 3).
March 21.	Quarantine Stations (Regulations) Order 1929.
April 10.	Quarantine Stations (Regulations) Order, 1929 (No. 2).
June 3.	Foot and Mouth Disease (Infected Areas Restrictions) Order, 1929.
August 12.	Foreign Hay and Straw (Amendment) Order, 1929 (No. 4).
August 13.	Order revoking application Foreign Animals Order, 1910, to State of California.
September 11.	Glanders and Farcy Order, 1929.
October 14.	Order as to carrying animals on deck of a vessel.
December 9.	Foreign Hay and Straw (Amendment) Order, 1929 (No. 5).

8. Cleansing and Inspection of Markets, etc.

Under the Markets Sales and Lairs Order, 1925, and Animal (Transit and General) Amendment Order, 1924, and the Transit of Animals Order, 1927, frequent inspections have been made at the Market, lairages and railway

sidings. The disinfecting station erected at the Cattle Market in order to provide proper facilities for float owners to comply with the Transit of Animals Order has been working satisfactorily and kept in constant use throughout the year, except during the period of severe frost when the application of liquid disinfectants was impracticable.

Copies of the Transit of Animals Order in leaflet form have been distributed to all vehicle owners carrying live stock to and from the Market and warning notices have been served in several instances. Under the Markets, Sales and Lairs Order, defects in the flooring of lairages and paving in open pens have been reported to the responsible quarters for necessary repairs. Frequent visits have also been made to the railway sidings, loading platforms, and the cleansing and disinfecting of these, in addition to the railway trucks, has been kept under supervision.

The following prosecutions were taken in which convictions were obtained for offences under the Diseases of Animals Acts :—

Order	No. of Convictions	Fines
Animals (Landing from Ireland, Channel Islands and Isle-of- Man) Order, 1923	2	Fined 10/- and 10/6 Advocate's Fee, each

9. Importation of Live Stock from Ireland, under the Animals (Landing from Ireland, etc.) Order, 1923.

A reference to Table IVK will illustrate the importance of Preston in this trade. Over 80,000 animals were landed, an increase of 30,000 over the number in 1928. The veterinary inspection of all live stock arriving at the dock lairage is carried out by a permanent official of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. A very small proportion of these animals were slaughtered for emergency reasons, principally accidental injuries. The carcasses of these animals were carefully inspected as to their fitness for human food, and any carcasses, portions of carcasses or offals which were unfit on account of disease or unmarketability for other reasons, were dealt with in the usual way. The amount so dealt with is included in the food inspection tables.

10. Protection of Animals Act, 1911.

Regulations contained in Schedule I of this Order relate to knackers' yards. Visits are made from time to time to see that these are complied with.

11. Poultry Act, 1911.

The Conveyance of Live Poultry Order, 1919, made under the above Act provides for : (1) Protection of live poultry from unnecessary suffering when travelling or exposed for sale ; (2) cleansing and disinfection of receptacles or vehicles.

The live poultry markets are all visited and attention is paid to a proper compliance of the above Order,

12. Sale of Food Order, 1921 (Part 3) Labelling of Imported Meat.

Frequent visits are paid by the food inspector to butchers' shops where imported meat is sold. Although the majority of traders comply with the Order, there are cases where the inspector notices a tendency to disregard the spirit of the Order.

D.—FOOD AND DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT, 1928.

Three hundred and ninety samples of various foods and drugs were submitted for analysis; 20 or 5.1 per cent. were adulterated. This percentage compares favourably with a percentage of 7.5 during 1928, and 13.5 during 1927. Of the samples taken, 383 were informal and seven were formal samples. The wide range of articles submitted for analysis is seen in the lists in paragraphs 1—9 below.

1. Milk.

In addition to the 256 milk samples taken for bacteriological examination, 121 informal samples were taken under the Food and Drugs Act, of which 118 were genuine. The Public Analyst reported on the remaining three that they had been deprived respectively of 12 per cent., 5 per cent. and 7 per cent. of milk fat. Formal samples of these were obtained and reported to be genuine.

2. Spirituous Liquors.

Forty informal samples of whiskey, brandy, rum and gin were taken and in 10 instances there was found to be an excess water varying from 2.5 per cent. to 20 per cent. In three instances, the sources of seriously adulterated informal samples were then formally sampled, two were found genuine, being respectively 31.0° and 32.3° underproof, whilst the other contained 9.2 per cent. excess water and was the subject of a successful prosecution, defendant being fined 20/- or 14 days.

3. Ammoniated Quinine Tablets.

One informal sample was taken which was found to be deficient in ammonium chloride to the extent of 90 per cent. The Medical Officer of Health notified the vendors, who in turn took the matter up with the manufacturers.

4. Mixed Spice.

One informal sample contained 1.4 per cent. of sand and siliceous matter, an unavoidable contamination.

5. Ham.

Five informal samples were taken, one of which contained nitrites equivalent to 600 parts of sodium nitrite per million parts of the sample. The vendors were notified. The remaining four samples were genuine.

6. Bacon.

Five informal samples were taken, one of which contained nitrites equivalent to 600 parts of sodium nitrite per million parts of the sample. The vendors were notified. The remaining four samples were genuine.

7. Ice Cream.

Fifteen informal samples were taken, all being genuine, except one which contained 730 parts of borates, calculated as boracic acid, per million parts of the sample. A formal sample was then taken, which was found to be genuine.

8. Sausage.

Nine informal samples were taken, one of which was 30 per cent. deficient in meat and also contained 130 parts of borates, calculated as boracic acid, per million parts of the sample. A formal sample was taken, which was found to be genuine.

9. Additional Informal Samples (186).

No adulteration detected.

Almata (1)	Chicken, Ham and Tongue Paste (1)
Arrowroot (2)	Candied Peel (1)
Aspirin Tablets (2)	Cascara Sagrada (1)
Baking Powder (2)	Dried Prunes (1)
Barley (1)	Dried Figs (1)
Beer (4)	Dried Apples (1)
Borax (1)	Dried Apricots (1)
Boracic Ointment (1)	Dried Peas (1)
Bicarbonate of Soda (1)	Dripping (2)
Bread (2)	Extract of Malt and Cod Liver Oil (1)
Biscuits (1)	Fish Paste (3)
Black Puddings (1)	Ginger Wine (1)
Butter (12)	Glycerine, Honey and Lemon Juice (1)
Cornflour (1)	Honey (2)
Cocoa (3)	Jam (4)
Cod Liver Oil and Malt Extract (1)	Jelly (2)
Cod Liver Oil Emulsion (1)	Lactogen (1)
Coffee (3)	Liquorice Powder (1)
Cow and Gate (1)	Lemon Squash (1)
Custard Powder (2)	Lard (4)
Cream of Tartar (1)	Mustard (3)
Coffee Essence (1)	Margarine (4)
Cakes (6)	Mincemeat (1)
Condensed Milk (5)	Olive Oil (2)
Cheese (4)	Ostermilk (1)
Currants (1)	Ovaltine (1)
Corned Beef (1)	Parrishes' Chemical Food (1)
Cream (Fresh) (5)	Port (10)
Cream (Tinned) (5)	Pickles (4)
Chocolates (1)	Pickled Cockles (1)

Potato Crisps (1)	Sulphur Tablets (1)
Potted Meat (1)	Sauce (2)
Pepper (1)	Self-Raising Flour (1)
Potted Shrimps (1)	Tea (7)
Rice (1)	Treacle (2)
Raisins (1)	Tartaric Acid (1)
Raspberry Vinegar (1)	Tinned Salmon (1)
Sardines (2)	Tomato Ketchup (1)
Sherry (10)	Tokio Baby Food (1)
Suet (2)	Trufood (1)
Sugar (7)	Vinegar (1)
Syrup (2)	Virol (1)
Sago (1)	Vaseline (1)
Sulphur Ointment (1)	Zinc Ointment (1)

E.—ACTION TAKEN UNDER OTHER ACTS.

1. Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926.

Inspector Crossthwaite is the official sampler under the Act. Twenty-five samples of fertilisers and 55 samples of feeding stuffs were submitted to the agricultural analyst during the year. Of the 25 fertilisers, four were correct as to the statutory statement and 21 incorrect.

Of the 55 feeding stuffs, 29 were correct as to the statutory statement and 26 incorrect. The samples included fish meal, ground oat meal, wheat offal (bran and thirds), clover meal, palm kernel meal, sussex ground oats and barley meal. In each case where there was a divergence between the analysis and the statutory statement the vendor was interviewed and the deficiency or excess pointed out. The main reasons for variation are the varying sources and times of manufacture of what vendors have hitherto regarded as standard articles.

2. Merchandise Marks Act, 1926.

This Act deals with the marking of imported goods so as to indicate the origin of the article exposed for sale. The veterinary officer and the sanitary inspectors are appointed to carry out those parts of the acts, orders and regulations which have imported food as their object such as Statutory Rules and Orders No. 571, 1928 (imported honey and apples), No. 1052, 1928, Part I (currants, sultanas and raisins), Part II (eggs in shell), Part III (dried eggs), Part IV (oat products). Twenty visits were made to retail shops in addition to the daily visiting of the wholesale and retail markets.

3. Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Act, 1928.

This Act deals with the grading and marking of agricultural products. Orders specially concerning the Public Health Department are Statutory Rules and Orders, 1928, No. 984 (eggs); 1929, No. 350 (tomatoes and cucumbers); 1929, No. 497 (apples and pears); 1929, No. 753 (wheat flour); 1929, No. 812 (beef); 1929, No. 1115 (flour and malt extract); 1929, No. 1117 (potatoes), and 1930, No. 5 (broccoli).

Under the provisions of this Act, the Preston Cold Storage and Ice Co. was granted a certificate of registration for the cold storage of eggs. During April, May, June and July ten dealers deposited 1,042 cases containing 375,120 English eggs. All these eggs were marked in the prescribed manner before withdrawal from storage. Fourteen visits were paid by Inspector Crossthwaite. Both the police and the sanitary inspectors are appointed under this Act.

Under Section 3 of the Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Act, 1928, by order dated the 16th day of October, 1928, eggs preserved in cold storage or by chemical means were exempted from the operation of Section 3 of the Act, i.e. to be marked "cold stored" or "chemical stored" but not to be marked "preserved."

APPENDIX
TO
SECTION IV.

TABLE IVA.

Weight	Rabbits, Game. Poultry,			Fruit and Vegetables.			Wet Fish.			Dry Fish.			Shell Fish.			Totals.		
	T.	C.	Q.	T.	C.	Q.	T.	C.	Q.	T.	C.	Q.	T.	C.	Q.	T.	C.	Q.
Examined	37	12	2	0	16	2	3292	16	0	342	15	1	60	11	1	3734	11	2
Condemned	0	2	1	0	16	2	1	1	0	0	9	0	0	15	0	3	3	3

TABLE IVB.

Number of Animals Slaughtered and Inspected with increase or decrease as compared with 1928.

	Cattle		Sheep		Pigs		Calves	
	Killed	Inspd.	Killed	Inspd.	Killed	Inspd.	Killed	Inspd.
Public Abattoir ...	4144 +191	4161 +181	25532 -1314	25603 -1295	3116 - 141	3893 - 323	926 -470	940 -116
Private Slaughter-houses	3084 -252	3105 -272	17694 -2592	14425 -1333	2327 -1554	6468 -2624	397 -74	399 - 86
Totals ...	7228 -61	7266 -91	43226 -3906	40028 -2628	5443 -1695	10361 -2947	1323 -544	1339 -202

TABLE IVc.
Fresh Meat imported into the Borough from outside sources.

Number of Visits of Inspection				.....	64				
Meat and Offals inspected, Number of :—									
Heads	...	...	148	Tails	 602	Sheep	...	...	13
Lungs	...	...	664	Ribs, Plates & Clods	44				
Livers	...	...	594	Sides	 873				
Spleens	...	...	631	Hinds and Ribs	114				
Skirts	...	...	1009	Buttocks	... 312				
Tongues	...	...	47	Hinds	 72				
Cheeks	...	...	4	Fores	 43				

TABLE IVd.

	Veterinary Officer	Meat Inspector
Visits to Public Slaughterhouses	244	328
Visits to Private Slaughterhouses	1456	443
Visits to Butchers' Shops and other premises	1010	776

TABLE IVe.

Weight of Meat condemned as unfit for human consumption at the Public
Abattoir, Private Slaughterhouses and Dock Slaughterhouses.

	Whole Carcases	Part Carcases	Offal	Total	Increase or Decrease
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Cattle	162661	20684	79699	263044	— 39211
Sheep	7828	94	4123	12045	— 530
Pigs	7479	3197	16516	27192	— 5227
Calves	3652	64	193	3909	— 2076
				306190	— 47044

TABLE IV_F.

Number of whole carcasses and offals condemned as unfit for food on account of Tuberculosis and other conditions.

	Tuberculosis.				Other Conditions.				
	Cattle	Sheep	Pigs	Calves	Cattle	Sheep	Pigs	Calves	Goat
Whole Carcase...	213	...	29	3	151	180	34	83	*1
Head ...	395	...	510	2	36	1	2	1	...
Lungs ...	1911	...	613	13	223	54	140	8	...
Liver ...	314	...	571	5	1802	1521	233	3	...
Heart ...	171	...	596	12	126	49	129	6	...
Spleen ...	136	...	23	2	21	...	...	1	...
Kidneys ...	312	...	226	4	75	3	42	4	...
Udder ...	169	...	2	...	485	22	29	...	...
Stomach ...	83	...	5	...	72	...	1	...	...
Skirts ...	199	...	...	...	21	...	...	...	...
Mesentry ...	262	...	119	...	19	...	3	...	...
Intestines ...	61	...	4	...	14	...	1	...	...

*This was included in the condemnation figures for sheep.

TABLE IVg.

Causes of Condemnation in detail.

The weight (lbs.) of meat condemned, the cause of condemnation,
and the class of animal.

Disease	Cattle	Sheep	Pigs	Calves
Tuberculosis	159660	...	19047	420
Distomatosis	28991	3730	...	...
Mammitis (Septic)	4000	46	...	...
Mastitis (Non-septic)	2038	...	50	...
Fevered (incl. Physicked) ...	13610	377	292	70
Metritis (Septic)	6790	90	200	...
Actinomycosis	893	...	...	...
Parasitic Cysts (inc. Echinococcus Veterinorum and Cyst Cellu- losæ	1129	181	527	1
Dropsy and Emaciation	21927	2248	867	335
Cirrhosis of Liver	567	6	418	...
Abscess	978	57	89	24
Fatty Degeneration	236	44	4	9
Angioma of Liver	448	...	...	...
Pyæmia	350	...	290	...
Septicæmia and Cellulitis ...	2350	...	80	40
Pneumonia (Septic)	2500	...	...	...
Pericarditis (Septic)	959	...	...	...
Peritonitis (Septic)	800	60	160	...
„ (Non-septic)	35	...	24	...
Pneumonia, Pleurisy and Peri- carditis	1893	89	361	12
Emphysema	113	...	...	...
Nephritis	431	...	157	5
Anthrax	560	...	...	...
Congestion	760	86	52	...
Malignant Neoplasms	750	...	90	...
Johnes Disease	1849	...	...	...
Asphyxia	...	868	308	45
Necrosis	23	...	105	...
Black Quarter	500	...	...	...
Bruising and Fractures	3764	252	326	139
Decomposition (inc. Bone Taint)	275	509	2788	192
Moribund	...	1473	422	173
Immaturity	...	...	...	2164
Jaundice	600	...	40	...
Arthritis (Septic)	1760	...	14	50
„ (Non-Septic)	25	...	164	150
Enteritis	...	...	260	80
Anæmia	...	1889	...	...
Abnormal Odour	880	...	50	...
Caseous Lymphadenitis	...	40	...	...
Cysticercus Bovis	600	...	...	...
Totals (lbs.)	263044	12045	27192	3909

TABLE IV_H.

Number of whole carcasses condemned for the diseases stated :—

Disease	Cattle	Sheep	Pigs	Calves
Tuberculosis	213	...	29	3
Dropsy and Emaciation ...	57	*53	8	9
Malignant Neoplasms	2	...	1	...
Septic Mammitis	8	1	...	...
Septic Metritis	12	3	...	...
Decomposition	...	14	4	2
Peritonitis	...	...	...	...
Septic Pericarditis	2	...	...	...
Septicæmia and Cellulitis...	6	...	1	1
Pyæmia	2	...	3	...
Abnormal Odour and Physic ...	7	...	1	...
Pneumonia and Pleurisy	2	...	...	...
„ Septic	6	...	...	...
Bruising and Fractures	4	4	...	2
Jaundice	1	...	1	...
Asphyxia	2	15	3	...
Septic Peritonitis	2	1	1	...
Johnés Disease	6	...	...	...
Moribund	...	34	4	5
Immaturity	...	...	...	57
Black Quarter	1	...	...	...
Fevered	25	7	2	2
Anæmia	...	47	...	...
Arthritis (Septic)	4	...	4	3
Enteritis	...	...	1	2
Anthrax	1	...	...	...
Lymphadenitis	...	1	...	...
Cysticercus Bovis	1	...	...	...
Totals	364	180	63	86

*This includes one goat.

TABLE IV_i.

Number of Animals inspected at Cattle Market and Saleyards.

			Cattle	Sheep	Pigs	Calves	Horses	Totals
1929	...	...	45992	110579	38793	12714	1594	209672
1928	...	...	38563	105335	37052	11160	1786	193896
1927	...	...	39042	123121	30007	11505	1730	205405
Other Premises—								
1929	...	...	492	.....	51	.....	35	578
1928	...	...	574	.....	39	.....	28	641
1927	...	...	390	40	17	.....	42	489
Totals—								
1929	...	...	46484	110579	38844	12714	1629	210250
1928	...	...	39137	105335	37091	11160	1814	194537
1927	...	...	39432	123161	30024	11505	1772	205894
Increase or decrease								
1929 on 1928	...	...	+7347	+5244	+1753	+1554	-185	+15713

TABLE IV_j.

Animals dealt with under the Tuberculosis (in Animals) Order, 1925.

Tubercular Animals.	No.	Giving T.B. Milk.	Suffering from		Chronic Cough and showing definite signs of T-B.
			T.B. Udder	T.B. Em- aciation.	
Sent in by Local Author- ities	44	6	34	...	4
Removed from Cattle Mart	19	...	8	...	11

TABLE IVK.

Importation of Live Stock from Ireland.

	Cattle		Sheep	Pigs		Asses	Goats	Horses
	Fat	All others		Fat	Stores			
1929	23758	7850 (9)	50007 (141)	1053 (3)	...	...	3	2
1928	19399	(9)	31405 (77)	...	...	...	3	...
1927	16594	(8)	28475 (212)	34	31	1	...	...
1926	18934	(23)	30547 (578)	327 (2)	...	...	...	...

The figures in brackets represent the number slaughtered for emergency reasons.

TABLE IVL.

Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928.

Tabular Statement of Samples among which Adulteration was detected.
204 Samples; 20 Adulterated.

ARTICLE.	Number of Informal Samples Analysed.	Number found Adulterated.	Number of Formal Samples Analysed.	Number found Adulterated.
Milk	121	3	3	...
Whiskey	10	2	1	1
Rum	10	3	1	...
Gin	10	4	1	...
Brandy	10	1	...	...
Ammoniated Quinine Tablets	1	1	...	...
Mixed Spice	1	1	...	...
Ham	5	1	...	...
Bacon	5	1	...	...
Ice Cream	15	1	1	...
Sausage	9	1	...	...
Total	197	19	7	1

V.—Prevalence of, and Control Over, Infectious Diseases.

A.—GENERAL.

In the following paragraphs are discussed the principal infectious diseases, their incidence, their effect upon mortality and the means taken for preventing as far as possible serious outbreaks among the community. Diphtheria has declined from the rather high average number of cases occurring in the years 1925-27.

The epidemic of scarlet fever noted in 1928 died out towards the end of the year and presented a comparatively small number of cases.

Enteric fever was notified on one occasion only.

Puerperal fever and puerperal pyrexia were notified on 22 occasions which is equal to the numbers in the last two years.

There was a smart epidemic of influenza in the early part of the year causing a heavy mortality, particularly among children.

Encephalitis lethargica and acute poliomyelitis were notified on five occasions, an understatement of the real state of affairs as the illness simulates influenza or colds, its true nature becoming apparent only when the onset of paralysis or mental changes reveals the calamity which has befallen.

The epidemic of chicken pox which began in the winter of 1927 and continued throughout 1928, with an excess in May and June, continued throughout the whole of 1929 with an early Spring and late Autumn epidemic.

1. Diphtheria.

	1929	1928	1927	1926	1925
No. of cases notified	130	158	223	215	237
No. of deaths	4	9	11	8	18
Case incidence per 1,000 population	1.03	1.243	1.75	1.73	1.93
Mortality per 1,000 population ...	0.032	0.07	0.087	0.064	0.146
Morbidity per cent. of cases notified	3.08	5.70	4.93	3.72	7.59

In my report for last year I called attention to the fact that in 1928 the excessive prevalence of diphtheria, which had been a feature of the years 1925-27, had abated, and for the year 1929 the number of cases notified was again considerably reduced and the number of deaths halved. Seventy per cent. of the cases occurred in October, November and December. In 1928 the bulk of the cases occurred in January, February and March. There was perhaps a slight excess of cases in Maudland, St. Peter's and Deepdale wards. Forty per cent. of the cases were children between 5 and 10 years of age. The disease is rare in adult life.

There were 4 deaths from this disease 2 of which occurred in the Isolation Hospital.

The free supply of diphtheria anti-toxin, to medical practitioners from the Health Office, Royal Infirmary and the Police Stations was continued.

Issues of Diphtheria Antitoxin.

				Size of dose.	
				4,000 units.	8,000 units.
Health Office, Tithebarn Street	...	...	...	36	31
Preston Royal Infirmary	...	...	...	12	...
Central Police Station	...	...	...	12	...
Strand Road Police Station	...	...	...	12	...
New Hall Lane Police Station	...	...	...	12	...
Isolation Hospital	...	...	...	84	168
Total doses				168	199

2. Scarlet Fever.

	1929	1928	1927	1926	1925
No. of cases notified	232	662	109	124	330
No. of deaths	2	3	—	1	9
Case incidence per 1,000 population	1.84	5.208	0.80	1.00	2.68
Mortality per 1,000 population	0.016	0.02	—	0.008	0.073
Morbidity per cent. of cases notified	0.86	0.45	—	0.81	2.73

There was a marked decline in the number of notifications of scarlet fever during the year. An epidemic such as that in 1928 will usually affect the bulk of those who are susceptible and one may expect for a few more years a low incidence of the disease. There were no distinguishing features either in the time or space distribution of the incidence, the great bulk of the patients being of school age, and of these the children aged 5 to 10 provide the majority of the cases. Ninety per cent. of the cases were removed to Hospital. There were 2 deaths, both of which took place in the Isolation Hospital.

3. Enteric Fever.

	1929	1928	1927	1926	1925
No. of cases notified	1	5	2	8	3
No. of deaths	1	1	1	—	1
Case incidence per 1,000 population	0.008	0.04	0.016	0.064	0.024
Mortality per 1,000 population	0.008	0.01	0.008	—	0.008
Morbidity per cent. of cases notified	100	20.00	50.00	—	33.3

One case was notified and on admission to the Isolation Hospital was found not to be suffering from the disease. A case notified in November, 1928, as an in-patient of the Preston Royal Infirmary died of a relapse of the disease in January, 1929.

4. Influenza.

There was a small epidemic of influenza in the early spring and from descriptions received from medical practitioners and the fact that 31 notifications of influenzal pneumonia were received in March the disease appears to have been true to type. The total of 41 notifications received was spread evenly over the town. The disease had an unfortunate effect on the pulmonary causes of death among infants.

5. Erysipelas.

Erysipelas as a disease of adult and middle life was notified on 46 occasions. This disease is contagious but not infectious and depends for its occurrence on some septic infection in a person with some breakage of the skin about the head and neck.

There were 3 deaths from this disease.

17 cases were admitted to the Isolation Hospital of whom one died.

6. Pneumonia.

The number of notifications of pneumonia was affected materially by the outbreak of influenza already referred to. Although 166 notifications represents a big increase over the number received in 1928, the number of deaths (181) is greater still.

My remarks in previous reports with regard to the failure of medical practitioners to notify this disease hold good to-day. There is no difficulty where the medical practitioner thinks that hospital treatment, home nursing, or other benefit provided by the Local Authority will be made available by his carrying out his legal obligation.

7. Encephalitis Lethargica.

There were 5 cases notified during the year and these, with 4 other cases, all died. Eight of the cases died in Institutions as follows :—4 in the Fulwood Poor Law Infirmary, 3 in the Preston Royal Infirmary and 1 in the Isolation Hospital. With the exception of 2 girls, aged 16 and 18, the remaining deaths were those of men and women in middle and late life. The two girls referred to died in the acute stages of the disease, the remaining 7 of paralysis and other late manifestations. The disease was dealt with more fully in my report for 1928.

8. Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis.

One case of acute poliomyelitis (infantile paralysis) was notified in a female infant under 1 year of age.

9. Infective Enteritis.

Six notifications were received as compared with 29 deaths from diarrhoea and enteritis. The large replacement of the horse by motor traffic and the consequent disappearance of the midden has rendered it possible to dethrone this class of disease from its pre-eminence as a destroyer of young human life.

The rapidly mounting total of deaths due to motor accidents still leaves a balance on the right side. In 1911 there were 136 deaths from Diarrhoea.

10. Chicken Pox.

The epidemic which began in October, 1927, and continued through the summer of 1928, appeared again with renewed vigour in April of the year under review. During the summer weather there was a slight decline with a slight increase of cases in the autumn months.

11. Measles.

A reference to the chart shows that measles is of almost regular biennial appearance. When the epidemic is timed to occur in the summer months the mortality is decreased. The chart shows also the very great diminution in the mortality which has prevailed in recent years. This is due to the diffusion of knowledge and the better facilities now available for treatment. 3,248 cases came to the knowledge of the department. The disease, with the exception of an odd case here and there, did not begin in epidemic form until June, reached its apex in October, and rapidly declined.

As is usual in a measles epidemic, every ward in the town was invaded. Every age group up to 15, and particularly up to 10, provided victims. Strenuous attempts were made to persuade mothers to keep the youngest infants from infection. 89 of our cases were those of infants under 1 year, of whom 3 died. 69 children with pneumonia or other complications, or children coming from homes where adequate nursing was difficult, were removed to the Isolation Hospital. Seven of these children died.

Thirty-one cases were nursed by the Queen Victoria Jubilee Nursing Institute.

Considering the number of cases it can be said that the number of deaths is extremely low.

12. Small Pox.

A long period of immunity from the disease was broken by the occurrence of three cases during the year. The case previous to these occurred in 1924. A female adult, vaccinated in infancy, suffered from an illness resembling influenza which was followed by a slight eruption on the 4th to 6th May. The case was not diagnosed. On May 20th the sister of the patient, an unvaccinated adult, was taken ill with a typical attack of mild small pox and removed to Elswick Small Pox Hospital on May 27th. Among the 43 contacts was found an adult vaccinated in infancy who had been in close contact (nurse attendant) with the first case. She developed small pox on May 23rd, rash 26th, and was removed to hospital on May 27th. All the cases recovered.

A member of a theatrical company visiting Preston for the week ending April 6th, was found by the Medical Officer of Health, South Shields, to which town the company had moved, to be suffering from small pox on April 19th. The 51 contacts made in Preston were mostly hotel and theatre people, and had gone about their several vocations involving us in correspondence with a dozen widely scattered towns in England and Wales.

In addition to the contacts of Preston cases referred to above, notifications were received from other authorities of the occurrence of cases in which Preston people were contacts. On two occasions cases arose on ships returning from Egypt with Preston passengers as contacts. On four occasions Preston persons visiting Blackpool came into contact with cases of the disease. On one occasion each, cases arising in London, Blackburn, and, nearer home, Longton and Tardy Gate, gave opportunities for contact with Prestonians.

The last mentioned was of particular interest as it occurred in a mill where 92 Preston men and women were employed; of the 92 we found that 2 had been recently re-vaccinated, 43 persons accepted re-vaccination and 47 refused.

In the whole series of cases and contacts, 279 persons were regarded as contacts and 277 were traced and kept under observation. This work involved 809 visits by the district sanitary inspectors.

13. Whooping Cough.

Whooping cough is not a notifiable disease, but is included by head teachers in the notification of diseases as to cause, or suspected cause, of absence from school. 190 such cases were brought to our notice, the bulk of them in January and February and the remainder in the spring months of the year. 23 children suffering from pneumonia as a complication were removed to the Isolation Hospital, of whom 10 died

There were 29 deaths from this disease, and this represents 90 per cent. increase in the number occurring in 1928.

The figure given as representing the number brought to our notice (190) is an understatement of the real state of affairs as is instanced by the fact that while we had notification of 2 cases under 1 year of age, 10 infants died of the disease.

B.—ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

The Isolation Hospital was described in the report for 1928.

The alterations and additions to the administrative block are nearing completion and should enable the Committee to make fuller use of the wards possible.

During the year, 459 cases were admitted, compared with 702, 465, 360 and 510 in previous years. Thirty cases, of which 17 died from pneumonia, measles and whooping cough, proved fatal. There were 35 cases remaining in hospital on December 31st, 1929.

1. Cost.

The following figures are taken from the Borough Treasurer's Abstract and Annual Reports. They relate to periods ending March 31st, and therefore do not relate the cost in the calendar year, to which the report relates :—

Year				Expenditure			Income		
				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1923-24	...	...	...	6974	16	0	94	11	2
1924-25	...	...	...	7424	4	1	323	2	2
1925-26	...	...	...	8602	0	9	183	17	5
1926-27	...	...	...	8374	0	0	577	0	0
1927-28	...	...	...	8064	0	0	940	16	4
1928-29	...	...	...	8438	11	8	253	17	5

2. Enteric Fever.

One case only was admitted into the Isolation Hospital. The diagnosis was not confirmed and the patient recovered her health after a stay of four days.

3. Scarlet Fever.

Two hundred and ten cases were admitted, compared with 546, 85, 98 and 266 in previous years. They represent 90.52 per cent. of the cases notified compared with 82.48, 78 and 80 per cent. in the previous years.

The type of case continued to be mild. One adult patient was admitted from the Royal Infirmary with mastoid disease, a late consequence of scarlet fever, and died 12 days after admission. Another case in a young child died of toxæmia three days after admission. Eighteen cases remained in the hospital at the end of the year and the remainder were discharged in good health. The average length of stay in hospital was the same as in 1928. Considering the mildness of the disease and often the late stage at which medical practitioners' advice is sought, the high percentage of cases in which the doctor's diagnosis is confirmed (95 per cent.) is worthy of note.

Return cases numbered five, they represent 2.44 per cent. of the 205 primary cases, compared with 3.02 per cent. last year and 1.9 per cent. for the period 1921-1927, inclusive.

4. Diphtheria.

One hundred and eight cases were admitted, compared with 224, 198, 177 and 198 in previous years. The admissions represent 83.08 per cent. of the number notified. There were four deaths, two admitted as diphtheria but found on admission to be suffering from measles died of the latter disease, eight from toxæmia and two from laryngeal obstruction, tracheotomy and subsequent cardiac failure. There were four cases treated by tracheotomy, two of them recovered. My remarks in the 1928 Report on the danger of delay in the treatment of diphtheria where obstruction of breathing is allowed to develop to such a degree as to render tracheotomy an immediate necessity is borne out by the above figures. In the last five years there have been 34 such operations in the hospital with only 16 recoveries. With regard to diagnosis, in 91 cases the diagnosis was confirmed, seven were found to be suffering from follicular tonsillitis, three from measles, two from laryngitis and one from scarlet fever. In four cases the diagnosis could not be supported by clinical or bacteriological tests.

5. Measles.

Sixty-nine cases were admitted, compared with 2, 66, 4, 13 and 31, respectively. The average length of stay in hospital was 16.73 days. Eight children died, of these, six died of measles or its pulmonary complications, one of a bone disease, the onset of which preceded the attack of measles, and one, a weakly infant, died of marasmus.

6. Erysipelas.

Seventeen cases were admitted, as compared with five and 17 in previous years. There was one death.

7. Whooping Cough and Pneumonia.

Of the 23 cases admitted to hospital, four were adults suffering from lobar pneumonia, of these, three died. The remainder were children suffering from pneumonia as a consequence of whooping cough, of these, seven died. One of the children contracted scarlet fever while under treatment and recovered.

8. Puerperal Septicæmia.

Five cases were admitted, compared with 9, 11, 11, 5 and 5 in previous years. There were two deaths, one of a woman admitted in eclamptic fits, who died on the day of admission, and the other died four days after admission suffering from puerperal sepsis.

9. Encephalitis Lethargica.

One patient, a young woman, was admitted but died on the day of admission.

10. Other Diseases.

Twenty-five cases were admitted, compared with 11 and 66 in previous years. There were three deaths, one, admitted for cerebro spinal meningitis, dying of tubercular meningitis, and two from marasmus. The cases consisted of :—

Marasmus	...	...	...	...	18
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	...	...	...	2
Cerebro Spinal Meningitis...	...	...	...	...	1
Rickets	...	...	...	...	1
Meningitis	...	...	...	...	1
Chicken Pox...	...	...	...	...	1
Enteritis	...	...	...	...	1
					—
					25
					—

C.—TUBERCULOSIS.

Dr. James Walker, Assistant Medical Officer of Health, Tuberculosis Officer.

1. Incidence and Mortality of the Disease.

In the year under review the total number of cases of tuberculosis (all forms) notified in Preston was 208 (primary notifications on Forms A and B).

This is a considerable decrease from the figure of the previous year when 253 notifications were received. The above figure gives a notification rate of 1.65 per 1,000 of the population. This is the lowest notification rate yet recorded for the Borough.

Of the above rate the pulmonary form of the disease is responsible for 1.17 and the non-pulmonary form for 0.48 per 1,000 of the population.

The age and sex distribution of the notified cases (primary notifications on Forms A and B), the relative incidence in the different wards of the Borough and the occupations of the notified cases are shewn in Tables VJ, VK and VI., respectively.

During 1929 the number of deaths registered in Preston as due to tuberculosis (all forms) was 111. This is again the lowest number on record, being 11 less than the previous lowest figure (122 in 1928). The ratio of the non-notified deaths to the total deaths from tuberculosis was as one to four and two-thirds.

Of the total deaths from tuberculosis 87 were due to the pulmonary form of the disease (5 less than in the previous year) and 24 were caused by other forms of the disease (6 less than in the previous year). It will thus be seen that the diminution affects all forms of the disease. The death-rate from the disease (all forms) was 0.88 per 1,000 of the population. The pulmonary form was responsible for a death-rate of 0.69 per 1,000, while the other forms of the disease caused a rate of 0.19 per 1,000 of the population.

All the above death-rates are the lowest respectively recorded for the Borough and for the third year in succession the total death-rate from the disease is less than one per 1,000 of the population.

The age and sex distribution of these deaths is shewn in Table VM.

The above figures, though by no means spectacular, are highly gratifying. It has been stated previously in these reports and the fact emphasised by all authorities that there is no short cut to the ultimate elimination of this disease. Tuberculosis illustrates, as nothing else in medicine, the operation of social circumstances and the slow but definite fall in the prevalence of the malady indicates the improvement in these conditions that is steadily taking place. The figures, not only for Preston, but for the country as a whole, also bear eloquent testimony to the success of the measures which are being adopted to combat the disease.

2. Work Done During the Year.

The following is a summary of the work carried out during the year under the Dispensary organisation :—

(a) At the Dispensary.

During the year 393 new patients were examined by the Tuberculosis Officer, either at the Dispensary or at their own homes.

Old patients made 1,465 attendances at the Dispensary for treatment, reports, or observation purposes.

Of the new patients, 168 were diagnosed as suffering definitely from tuberculosis in some form or other, 118 from pulmonary and 50 from non-pulmonary tuberculosis.

The pulmonary cases were classified as follows :—

T.B. —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	88
T.B. + Group 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
T.B. + Group 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
T.B. + Group 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4

The non-pulmonary cases were classified as follows :—

Bones and Joints	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Abdominal	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Peripheral Glands	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
Other Organs	...	...	...	...	...	...	3

The nurses (two in number) have made 179 visits to the homes of new patients and 2,822 re-visits to those of old patients.

The number of persons in infected houses is shewn in Table V.N. The figures above the heavy line shew the number of families where there were more than two persons per room—they number five families, consisting of 35 persons.

(b) The " Chestnuts " Sanatorium.

In the last report reference was made to the provision of a new building at the above institution for the purpose of providing occupational therapy for suitable patients.

In April, 1929, work was commenced. A qualified instructor was engaged for two sessions per week to give courses of instruction in elementary carpentry to the men. While this part of the scheme has met with a certain amount of success it has not been found possible to continue the work without intermissions. This is due to the comparatively small number of male patients in the institution and to the unsuitability of the majority of these patients for such work.

It has also been found that the suitable patients (who are at the outset in a fairly fit state of health, otherwise they would not be allowed to undertake the work) tend to leave the institution as soon as they consider they can obtain remunerative employment elsewhere. Then, usually, a period elapses before other patients, in numbers sufficient to justify the engagement of the instructor, are ready and fit to commence work.

In spite of these difficulties and unavoidable interruptions, however, a limited measure of success has been achieved. The men on the whole have shown a considerable eagerness and aptitude for the work and a number of useful articles have been turned out from the workshop.

The other part of the scheme has comprised instruction in sewing for the women. This has been carried out under the personal instruction and supervision of the Matron and has achieved a greater degree of success. Also it has been found possible to carry on this portion of the work more continuously. The reasons for this are that there are more women than men in the institution and that, owing to the nature of the work, a larger percentage of suitable patients can be found than in the case of the men. It is only necessary to add that the women have shewn equal aptitude and much useful work has been accomplished.

The possibility of a further development in the above scheme was foreshadowed in the last report. Up to the present, however, for the reasons enumerated above, this has not been found practicable, and there is hardly sufficient suitable material to justify any immediate scheme of extension of this aspect of sanatorium life.

The weekly lectures during the winter months, previously conducted by Mr. Councillor H. Howarth were undertaken last winter by Mr. W. Clitheroe and continued to meet with the same success as before.

The Sanatorium is again indebted to the many ladies and gentlemen who have so willingly given their services in providing concerts and other forms of entertainment for the patients during the depressing period of the winter months.

The institution has continued to discharge its primary function of the treatment and isolation of infectious cases. The figures dealing with the immediate results of treatment are included in Table Vs., which deals with all the institutions collectively to which patients are sent.

(c) Residential Treatment.

The average number of beds available to the Corporation during 1929 for the treatment of all forms of tuberculosis, the extent of residential treatment, and the immediate results of such treatment, are shewn in Tables VQ., VR., and Vs.

D.—WORK DONE IN THE BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORY DURING 1929.

The following is the number of specimens examined during the year :—

Specimens of sputum examined for tubercle bacilli	...	...	384
Throat swabs examined for diphtheria bacilli	...	...	953
Total	...	...	1,337

E. VENEREAL DISEASES.

Medical Officer: Dr. W. H. Pimblett.

The Clinics for the treatment of Venereal Diseases are held at the Preston Royal Infirmary at the time stated below.

The premises were specially built and equipped for the purpose, and are in charge of Dr. W. H. Pimblett, Hon. Physician at the Infirmary. Dr. Pimblett is assisted by one of a rota of medical men at each of the clinics held for men, and by the Assistant Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare at the clinic held for women.

The clinics are held at the following times :—

ARRANGEMENTS AND TIME TABLE.

Clinics—

Tuesday—Females	...	...	4-30 to 7-0 p.m.
Wednesday—Males	...	...	4-30 to 7-30 p.m.
Friday—Males	...	...	4-30 to 7-0 p.m.

Intermediate Treatment for Gonorrhœa—

Females—Tuesday	...	...	4-30 to 7-0 p.m.
Females—Friday	...	...	2-0 to 3-0 p.m.

Males—Every day (except Sunday)—

Morning	...	...	8-30 to 9-30
Evening	...	...	5-0 to 7-0

The two tables appended (Vr and Vu) shew the work in detail in the form required by the Ministry of Health. Briefly the work is summarised here :—

	1927	1928	1929
Total New Cases	631	686	640
Total Attendances at Clinic	17859	20093	23392
„ „ Males	5020	4971	6367
„ „ Females .	2969	3115	3352
Intermediate Attendances (included in above)—			
Males	9071	10687	12190
Females	799	1320	1483

Dr. W. H. Pimblett reports as follows :—

The figures for the year 1929 show a decrease of 46 in the number of new cases, but an increase of 3,299 in the total of attendances. This shows that a better use is being made of the clinics, and that more patients are completing the requisite time to make their cure certain. I have arranged for the out-patient sister, who assists in the clinics, to go to St. Thomas's Hospital for a special course of training under Colonel Harrison, who is the Medical Officer in charge there, as well as being the Special Medical Officer for Venereal Disease to the Ministry of Health.

In conclusion, I would say that although the cure of a disease is always of prime consideration, perhaps of more far-reaching value is its prevention and the studied protection of its possible victims.

APPENDIX

TO

SECTION V.

TABLE VA.

Summary of Zymotic Deaths for 1929 and the preceding ten years.

YEAR	1929	1928	1927	1926	1925	1924	1923	1922	1921	1920	1919	Average FOR 10 YEARS 1919-1928.
Population	126100	127100	127100	124200	122900	123100	121700	120900	119900	121950	117277	122602.7
No. of Deaths. Enteric ...	1	1	1	...	1	1	3	2	1	1	2	1.3
Small Pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles ...	19	1	43	...	18	21	6	64	...	14	26	19.3
Scarlet Fever	2	3	...	1	9	2	4	2	3	2	2	2.8
Whooping Cough	29	15	18	1	39	4	22	4	29	10	5	14.7
Diphtheria ...	4	9	11	8	18	6	10	9	13	13	19	11.6
Diarrhoea ...	29	20	17	30	28	25	30	27	70	30	43	32.0
Totals ...	84	49	90	40	113	59	75	108	116	70	97	81.7
Zymotic Rate	0.67	0.39	0.71	0.32	0.92	0.47	0.61	0.89	0.95	0.57	0.82	0.665

TABLE VB.—Cases of Infectious Disease for the Year 1929 classified according to age and sex.

Notifiable Disease.	Under 1 year		1—2		2—3		3—4		4—5		5—10		10—15		15—20		20—25		25—45		45—65		65 and over		Total	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Diphtheria	...	1	4	2	5	3	5	5	6	17	33	12	13	2	3	4	5	2	3	...	...	...	...	56	74	
Erysipelas	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	1	5	12	7	10	2	4	17	29
Scarlet Fever	2	1	3	3	4	5	15	9	8	39	47	21	28	8	16	5	5	2	6	...	...	...	...	107	125	
Enteric Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Puerperal Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Pyrexia (Puerperal)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	8	11	12	10	34	26	21	12	1	...	80	67	
Other Forms of Tuberculosis	3	1	2	...	1	2	1	2	2	3	4	7	...	2	2	6	5	4	8	3	...	...	...	34	27	
Influenzal Pneumonia	...	...	1	2	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	4	6	7	7	3	2	19	22	
Primary Pneumonia	5	8	13	9	4	7	4	5	1	6	8	2	1	5	1	7	3	23	10	12	15	6	8	88	78	
Malaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Dysentery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Cerebro Spinal Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Encephalitis Lethargica	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	5
Acute Poliomyelitis	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Infective Enteritis	...	4	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	
Chicken Pox	7	7	14	7	14	11	24	22	69	223	195	6	10	2	1	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	361	333	
Measles	41	48	110	97	129	149	194	215	315	797	805	20	31	1	5	2	4	1	2	...	...	...	...	1610	1638	
Small Pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	3
Whooping Cough (not notifiable)...	...	2	2	4	4	6	9	14	21	53	48	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	91	99		

TABLE Vc.

Causes of Death at Different Periods of Life during the Year 1929.

Notifiable Disease.	Total	St. John's.	Avenham.	Christ Church	Ashton.	Maudland.	St. Peter's.	Moorbrook.	Park.	Trinity.	Deepdale.	Ribbleton.	Fishwick.
Diphtheria	130	9	2	9	6	17	20	12	16	6	19	8	6
Erysipelas	46	4	5	5	3	4	7	2	5	3	3	2	3
Scarlet Fever	232	18	22	12	18	22	33	31	27	9	15	13	12
Enteric Fever	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...
Pyrexia (Puerperal)	19	1	2	2	3	1	1	1	4	2	2	...	...
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	147	15	12	11	7	11	14	10	20	11	14	8	14
Other Forms of Tuberculosis	61	2	1	4	5	4	5	4	7	9	9	4	7
Influenzal Pneumonia	41	5	...	1	3	4	5	2	3	3	3	3	9
Primary Pneumonia	166	15	13	15	10	21	23	12	8	13	14	12	10
Malaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dysentery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cerebro Spinal Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Encephalitis Lethargica	5	3	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acute Poliomyelitis	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Infective Enteritis	6	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Chicken Pox	694	93	15	8	71	96	39	30	54	57	120	55	56
Measles	3248	326	111	232	234	306	340	178	274	302	341	328	296
Small Pox	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough (not notifiable)...	190	18	26	...	...	22	17	21	21	14	28	10	13

TABLE V_D.

Cases of Infectious Diseases notified in 1929 and classified according to month of occurrence.

Notifiable Disease.	TOTAL	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Diphtheria	130	3	5	7	8	2	4	1	...	9	34	32	25
Erysipelas	46	2	3	2	4	2	4	3	4	6	6	6	4
Scarlet Fever	232	24	29	29	12	27	12	17	13	11	16	16	26
Enteric Fever	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Puerperal Fever	3	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pyrexia (Puerperal)	19	1	...	2	2	3	...	...	...	...	1	2	8
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	4	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	147	12	10	18	19	19	12	10	6	11	15	9	6
Other Forms of Tuberculosis	61	7	6	4	7	7	5	4	3	3	8	3	4
Influenzal Pneumonia	41	...	3	31	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	4
Primary Pneumonia	166	10	12	46	16	9	6	13	6	6	15	13	9
Malaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dysentery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cerebro Spinal Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Encephalitis Lethargica	5	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	..	...	1	1
Acute Poliomyelitis	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Infective Enteritis	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	1	...	...
Chicken Pox	694	19	29	39	87	108	72	50	21	32	75	125	37
Measles	3248	3	3	...	7	5	78	149	134	509	1201	689	470
Small Pox	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough (not notifiable)...	190	70	62	20	15	13	3	1	...	3	1	2	...

TABLE VE.
Isolation Hospital.

Disease for which admitted.	In Hospital Dec. 31, 1928	Admitted		Discharged	Deaths	Remaining Dec. 31, 1929
		No.	Per cent of Cases Notified			
Enteric Fever	...	1	100.00	1	...	...
Scarlet Fever...	50	210	90.52	240	2	18
Diphtheria.....	2	108	83.08	95	4*	11
Measles	...	69	2.12	56	7	6
Erysipelas	...	17	36.96	16	1	...
Whoop'g Cough & Pneumonia	...	23	6.46	13	10	...
Puerperal Fever	...	5	22.73	3	2	...
Encephalitis Lethargica...	...	1	20.00	...	1	...
Other Diseases	...	25	...	22	3	...
TOTALS	52	459	...	445	30	35

*Two of the cases which ended fatally were found on admission to be suffering from Measles and not Diphtheria.

TABLE VF.
Length of stay in Hospital of Patients who died or were discharged in 1929 whether admitted in that year or previously.

Disease for which admitted.	No. of Cases Died or Discharged during 1929	Total Days in Hospital	Average length of stay in days	Corresponding Figures for :			
				1928	1927	1926	1925
Enteric Fever	1	4	4.00	35.00	17.00	25.33	18.00
Scarlet Fever	242	7498	31.10	31.00	37.05	34.45	33.15
Diphtheria	99	2325	23.48	34.40	16.97	23.50	21.67
Measles	63	1054	16.73	16.50	19.68	13.00	15.38
Erysipelas	17	203	11.94	8.40	11.94	16.33	8.16
Whooping Cough and Pneumonia	23	474	20.61	63.00	33.29	22.60	27.00
Puerperal Fever	5	57	11.40	15.55	19.00	21.72	8.14
Encephalitis Lethargica	1	1	1	8.33	42.00	8.00	14.00
Other Diseases.....	25	1155	...	24.75	34.52	22.02	17.13
Totals	476	12771	26.60	31.17	25.62	26.25	27.22

TABLE Vg.
Isolation Hospital.
Average Beds occupied daily during the year 1929.

Disease for which Admitted.	Total Days in Hospital in 1929	Average Beds occu- pied daily	Corresponding Figures for :			
			1928	1927	1926	1925
Enteric Fever	4	...	0.38	0.04	0.41	0.19
Scarlet Fever	6726	18.40	45.35	7.9	10.00	24.4
Diphtheria	2512	6.88	12.57	11.59	11.40	12.73
Measles	1101	3.02	0.09	3.56	0.14	1.03
Erysipelas	203	0.56	0.11	0.55	0.13	
Wh. Cough & Pneumonia	474	1.30	0.01	1.58	0.63	
Puerperal Fever	57	0.16	0.38	0.57	0.65	
Encephalitis Lethargica	1	...	0.06	0.35	0.02	
Other Diseases	1155	3.16	0.94	5.57	2.90	
Totals	12233	33.51	59.91	31.74	26.30	38.93

TABLE Vh.
Ultimate diagnosis of cases admitted in 1929.

Disease for which admitted.	Total Admitted	Original Diagnosis confirmed	Actual Disease found.											
			No evidence of disease	Exfoliative Dermatitis	Follicular Tonsillitis	Scarlet Fever	Tuberculosis Meningitis	Sc. Fever & Wh. Cough	Scarlet Fever & Measles	Measles	Laryngitis	German Measles	Measles & Diphtheria	Lupus Erythematosus
Enteric Fever ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever ...	210	200	7	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria ...	108	91	4	...	7	1	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	...
Measles ...	69	66	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Erysipelas ...	17	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Whooping Cough and Pneumonia ...	23	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever ...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Encephalitis Lethar....	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Diseases ...	25	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals ...	459	426	12	1	7	2	1	1	1	3	2	1	1	1

TABLE VI.
Isolation Hospital.
Return Cases of Scarlet Fever, 1929.

The criterion of a return case is that a secondary case shall have arisen within three calendar months of the return of the original case from Hospital to his home.

ORIGINATING CASES.					RETURN CASES.		
Hospital Reference No.	Date of Admission	Date of Discharge	Days in Hospital	Hospital Ref. No.	Date Onset of Illness	Interval since discharge of originating case	Remarks
474 (1928)	Nov. 17	Dec. 18	31	19	Jan. 15	28 days	Removed to Hospital
486 "	" 22	" 22	30	...	" 12	21 "	Treated at Home
529 "	Dec. 18	Jan. 12	25	27	" 25	13 "	Removed to Hospital
63 (1929)	Mar. 14	April 11	28	...	April 20	9 "	Treated at Home
82 "	April 2	May 4	32	124	June 23	50 "	Removed to Hospital

TABLE VI.

Tuberculosis.

Summary of Notifications during the Year 1929.

		Notifications on Form A and B.										
Age periods		0-1	1-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	65-
Pulmonary	Males	...	...	4	...	8	12	17	17	15	6	1
"	Females	...	...	5	3	11	10	17	9	10	2	...
Non-Pulmonary	Males	3	6	3	7	2	6	3	1	1	2	...
"	Females	1	7	4	...	2	5	8	...	...	...	...
		Total										
		80										
		67										
		34										
		27										

TABLE VK.

Ward Incidence of Tuberculosis.

WARD				Number of Notified Cases.			Incidence Rate per 1000 of the population.
				Males	Females	Total	
Avenham	...	...	7	6	13	1.72	
Trinity	...	...	8	12	20	1.94	
Deepdale	...	...	15	8	23	1.92	
Fishwick	...	...	12	9	21	2.65	
St. Peter's	...	...	8	11	19	1.55	
Ashton	...	...	9	3	12	1.26	
St. John's	...	...	6	11	17	1.37	
Moor Brook	...	...	8	6	14	1.61	
Park ...	...	...	15	12	27	1.75	
Maudland	...	...	11	4	15	1.46	
Christ Church	...	...	8	7	15	1.66	
Ribbleton	...	...	7	5	12	1.18	
TOTALS ...				114	94	208	1.65

TABLE VL.
Tuberculosis.
Occupations of Notified Cases.

Description					Number
Under School Age	...	...	...	...	14
School Children	...	...	...	...	28
Cotton Mill Operatives	...	...	...	...	41
Domestic Duties	...	...	...	...	31
Labourers	...	...	...	...	15
Clerks	...	...	...	...	7
Shopkeepers and Assistants	...	...	...	...	6
Engineers and Mechanics	...	...	...	...	7
Iron Workers	...	...	...	...	3
Laundry Workers	...	...	...	...	3
Milliners and Dressmakers	...	...	...	...	3
Motor Drivers	...	...	...	...	5
Painters and Plasterers	...	...	...	...	3
Masons and Bricklayers	...	...	...	...	3
Other Occupations	...	...	...	...	35
No Occupation	...	...	...	...	4
Total	...	...	...	...	208

TABLE VM.

Cause of Death.	Sex	All Ages	0—1	1—2	2—5	5—15	15+25	25-45	45-65	65-75	75 and over
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	{ M	54	...	1	...	...	15	17	21	...	...
	{ F	33	1	...	...	1	10	12	6	3	...
Other Tuberculous Diseases...	{ M	16	2	2	1	3	3	3	2	...	...
	{ F	8	2	...	1	...	...	4	...	1	...

TABLE VN.
Tuberculosis. Housing.

No. of Rooms in Infected Houses.	Number of Persons.												TOTAL.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		
	Number of Families.												Houses	Occupants.
1 Room	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3
2 Rooms	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	5
3 Rooms	...	5	9	9	10	7	2	1	...	1	...	...	44	197
4 Rooms	...	4	6	8	10	5	1	1	...	...	...	...	35	153
5 Rooms	...	7	11	24	14	9	6	1	3	1	...	...	76	354
6 Rooms	...	...	1	1	5	2	1	...	1	1	...	...	12	70
7 and over	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4
Families	...	19	29	42	39	23	10	3	4	3	...	..	172	...
Persons	...	38	87	168	195	138	70	24	36	30	...	...	...	786

TABLE VP.

Tuberculosis.

Return showing the work at the Dispensary during the Year 1929.

DIAGNOSIS.	PULMONARY.						NON-PULMONARY						TOTAL.					
	Adults			Children			Adults			Children			Adults			Children		
	M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.	
A.—NEW CASES examined during the year (excluding contacts) :																		
(a) Definitely tuberculous ...	59	51		4	7								70	61		21	15	
(b) Doubtfully tuberculous ...	16	13		8	5		11	10		17	2		17	17		11	7	
(c) Non-tuberculous ...	36	36		16	15		2	...		3	3		38	36		19	18	
B.—CONTACTS examined during the year :																		
(a) Definitely tuberculous ...	2	...		...	1		...	...		...	...		2	...		...	1	
(b) Doubtfully tuberculous ...	3	5		3	3		...	...		...	...		3	5		3	3	
(c) Non-tuberculous ...	11	11		13	14		1	1		2	...		12	12		15	14	
C.—CASES written off the Dispensary Register as :																		
(a) Cured ...	14	15		3	9		1	3		11	9		15	18		14	18	
(b) Diagnosis not confirmed or non-tuberculous (including cancellation of cases notified in error) ...	59	64		40	37		4	2		8	3		63	66		48	40	
D.—NUMBER OF PERSONS on Dispensary Register on December 31st :																		
(a) Diagnosis completed ...	188	179		53	59		25	36		55	45		213	215		108	104	
(b) Diagnosis not completed ...	4	1		...	1		...	...		...	...		4	1		...	1	

TABLE VP—(continued).

1. Number of persons on Dispensary Register on January 1st ...	647	9. Number of patients to whom Dental Treatment was given, at or in connection with the Dispensary ...	3
2. Number of patients transferred from other areas and of "lost sight of" cases returned ...	23	10. Number of consultations with medical practitioners :— (a) At Homes of Applicants ... (b) Otherwise ...	33 256
3. Number of patients transferred to other areas and cases "lost sight of" ...	81	11. Number of other visits by Tuberculosis Officers to Homes ...	24
4. Died during the year ...	61	12. Number of visits by Nurses or Health Visitors to Homes for Dispensary purposes ...	2822
5. Number of observation cases under A (b) and B (b) above in which period of observation exceeded 2 months ...	5	13. Number of (a) Specimens of sputum, &c., examined ... (b) X-ray Examinations made in connection with Dispensary work	384 139
6. Number of attendances at the Dispensary (including Contacts) ...	1858	14. Number of Insured Persons on Dispensary Register on the 31st December ...	342
7. Number of attendances of non-pulmonary cases at Orthopædic Out-stations for treatment or super-vision ...	65	15. Number of Insured Persons under Domiciliary Treatment on the 31st December ...	119
8. Number of attendances, at General Hospitals or other Institutions approved for the purpose, of patients for (a) "Light" treatment ... (b) Other special forms of treatment	... ...	16. Number of reports received during the year in respect of Insured Persons :— (a) Form G.P. 17 ... (b) Form G.P. 36 ...	64 88

TABLE VQ.

Tuberculosis.

Average number of beds available for patients during the Year 1929.

	Pulmonary Tuberculosis		Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Total
	Sana- torium Beds	Hospital Beds "Chestnuts"		
Adult Males	8	13	1	22
Adult Females	5	15	1	21
Children under 15	9	2	6	17
Total	22	30	8	60

TABLE VR.

Extent of Residential Treatment during 1929.

			In Institutions on Jan. 1	Admitted during the Year	Discharged during the Year	Died in the Institutions	In Institutions on Dec. 31
Number of Patients	Adults	M.	20	75	62	11	22
		F.	15	62	57	4	16
	Children	M.	9	13	15	1	6
		F.	11	18	20	...	9
Number of Observation Cases	Adults	M.	...	1	1	...	...
		F.	...	...	...	...	...
	Children	M.	...	...	...	...	...
		F.	...	...	...	...	...
TOTALS	...	...	55	169	155	16	53

TABLE Vs.
Tuberculosis.

Return showing the immediate results of treatment of patients and of observation of doubtful cases discharged from the Residential Institutions during the Year 1929.

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.															NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.														
Observation for purpose of diagnosis	Classification on admission to the Institution.	Class T.B. minus.	Condition at time of discharge.	Duration of Residential Treatment in the Institution.												TOTAL.													
				Under 3 months			3—6 months			6—12 months			More than 12 months																
				M	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.														
			Quiescent	4	3	I	5	II	3	2	.	7	.	.	3	39													
			Improved	8	9	.	3	5	.	I	2	.	.	.	.	28													
			No material improvement	2	6	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	II													
			Died in Institution ...	I	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	I													
			Quiescent	.	.	.	2	.	.	I	.	.	.	.	.	3													
			Improved	.	.	.	3	2	.	2	.	.	I	.	.	8													
			No material improvement	I	I	.	.	I	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3													
			Died in Institution ...	.	.	.	I	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	I													
			Quiescent	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	...													
			Improved	2	.	.	4	5	.	I	.	.	I	.	.	I3													
			No material improvement	5	I	.	I	.	.	3	.	.	I	.	.	II													
			Died in Institution ...	6	2	.	.	2	.	I	.	.	.	.	.	II													
			Quiescent	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	...													
			Improved	.	.	.	I	.	.	.	I	.	.	.	.	2													
			No material improvement	I	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	I													
			Died in Institution ...	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2													
			Quiescent or Arrested ...	.	.	.	.	I	.	.	.	.	.	.	I	2													
			Improved	2	2	I	.	I	I	.	.	I	.	I	I	10													
			No material improvement	I	.	I	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2													
			Died in Institution ...	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	...													
			Quiescent or Arrested ...	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	...													
			Improved	.	2	I	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3													
			No material improvement	.	I	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	I													
			Died in Institution ...	.	.	I	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	I													
			Quiescent or Arrested ...	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	...													
			Improved... ..	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	...													
			No material improvement	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	...													
			Died in Institution ...	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	...													
			Quiescent or Arrested ...	4	I	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8													
			Improved	.	I	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9													
			No material improvement	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	...													
			Died in Institution ...	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	...													

TABLE Vt.

RETURN relating to all persons who were treated at the Treatment Centre at Preston Royal Infirmary during the Year ended 31st December, 1929.

	Syphilis		Soft Chancre		Gonorrhœa		Conditions other than Venereal		TOTAL	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1. Number of persons who, on the 1st January, 1929, were under treatment or observation for :—										
2(a). Number of cases dealt with at the Treatment Centre during the year for the first time	149	147	...	...	257	61	...	...	406	208
	104	66	...	...	254	58	96	62	454	186
Total—Items 1 and 2(a)	253	213	...	...	511	119	96	62	860	394
2(b). Number of persons included in Item 2(a) known to have received previous treatment at other Centres for the same infection	4	...	...	...	5	1	...	...	9	1
3. Number of persons who ceased to attend the out-patient Clinic										
(a) before completing the first course of treatment for	26	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	14
(b) after one or more courses but before completion of treatment for	60	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	36
(c) after completion of treatment, but before final tests as to cure of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Number of persons transferred to other Treatment Centres after treatment for	15	3	...	...	4	...	...	...	19	3
5. Number of persons discharged after completion of treatment and observation for	32	22	...	...	247	56	96	62	375	140
6. Number of persons who, on the 31st December, 1929, were under treatment or observation for	120	138	...	...	260	63	...	...	380	201
Total—Items 3, 4, 5 and 6	253	213	...	...	511	119	96	62	860	394
7. Out-patient attendances :—										
(a) For individual attention by the Medical Officer ...	3190	2044	...	...	2987	1203	190	105	6367	3352
(b) For intermediate treatment, e.g., irrigation, dressings, etc.	...	...	...	...	12190	1483	...	...	...	...
Total Attendances ...	23,392									
8. Aggregate number of " In-patient days " of treatment given to persons who were suffering from :—	192	144	...	...	...	...	...	...	192	144
9. Examinations of Pathological material :—										
(a) Specimens which were examined at, and by the Medical Officer of, the Treatment Centre	Spirochetes		For detection of		Gonococci		Other Organisms		For Wassermann Reaction	
(b) Specimens from persons attending at the Treatment Centre which were sent for examination to an approved laboratory	22		1094		Nil.		Nil.		Nil.	
	...		...		...		...		478	

TABLE Vu.

Statement showing the services rendered at the Treatment Centre at the Preston Royal Infirmary during the Year, classified according to the areas in which the patients resided.

	Preston	County of Lancs.	Blackburn	Blackpool	Burnley	Wigan	Total
A. Number of persons from each area dealt with during the year at or in connection with the out-patient Clinic for the first time and found to be suffering from :—							
Syphilis	121	48	1	...	..	...	170
Soft Chancre	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gonorrhœa	183	124	2	1	...	2	312
Conditions other than venereal	123	35	...	...	...	...	158
Total	427	207	3	1	...	2	640
B. Total number of attendances at the out-patient Clinic of all patients residing in each area	15222	7951	126	20	62	11	23392
C. Aggregate number of "In-patient days" of all patients residing in each area	336	...	...	...	...	...	...
D. Number of doses of arsenobenzene compounds given in the							
1. Out-patient Clinic—							
Neo.K.	531	224	36	...	...	...	791
.....	772	344	16	4	...	...	1136
Hg.	16	7	...	...	...	...	23
Other Medicines	1386	555	48	4	...	...	1993
Bismostab	958	576	44	20	52	11	1661
.....	324cc	99cc	...	...	...	...	423cc
2. In-patient Department	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
to patients residing in each area	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

E. Give the names of arsenobenzene compounds used in the treatment of syphilis and the usual initial and final doses

N.A.B. Neo. K.—.35, .45, .6, .75 grms.

Stabilarsan .35 to .6 gm. Silver Salvarsan .15 to .30 gm.

Sulfarsenol .30 to .60 gm. In females, dose not to exceed .60 gm.

(I) Primary infection with negative Wassermann :—
N.A.B. or Neo.K. and Hg. or Bismostab :—2 courses of 6.30 grms., or 4.2 grms., depending on arseno-benzol compound used, and 12 grains of Hg. or 12 injections of .1 or .2 gm. of Bismostab.

(II) Primary infection with positive Wassermann :—
As in (I) but a short third course of five injections are given.
Between each course are given Tabellae of Hyd. C. Crete, gr. 1, and T.D.S. and followed by R.I. for three weeks before another course is commenced.

(III) Secondary and later cases (as in II.).

(IV) Syphilis of the Nervous System.—Longer courses of smaller doses preferably employing Bismostab to Hg.

Tests :—

(1) Primary infection with negative Wassermann.—Two years' observation from commencement of treatment, a Wassermann being taken every three and later every six months.

(2) Primary infection with positive Wassermann and secondary cases.—Two years' freedom from all signs of disease after suspension of treatment, a Wassermann being taken every three and later every six months, a provocative N.A.B. or Neo.K. being given as required.

Gonorrhœa.

Males.—Resume usual habits, food and exercise. Full sized bougies. AgNO₃ 5grs. to oz. j. instillation. No urethral discharges. Palpation over metal bougies. Microscopical examination of films made from threads of centrifuged deposit. Palpation and massage of prostate and seminal vesicles, films being made of any secretions.

Females....Resume usual habits, food and exercise. AgNO₃ to cervical canal. Palpation urethra discharge, if any, examined. Ferguson's speculum discharge from cervix and vagina examined.

G. State the nature of tests applied in deciding as to discharge of patients referred to in Item 5 on previous page

VI.—Maternity and Child Welfare.

Dr. Elizabeth E. Critchley, Assistant Medical Officer.

A.—STATISTICS.

1. Birth Rate.

The number of children born was 1,967 and the birth rate was 15.60 per 1,000 living, compared with 1,916 and 15.07 in 1928. Of the 1,967 births, 991 were males and 976 females; 1,868 were legitimate and 99 illegitimate. The percentage of illegitimate births was 5.03.

2. Infant Mortality Rate.

The number of infant deaths was 205; of these 110 were males and 95 females. Deaths among legitimate children numbered 192 and illegitimate children 13. The death rate per 1,000 born was 104.

The birth rate, infant mortality rate, the causes of and age periods at death, the proportion of males and females respectively making up the birth rate and infant mortality, and a comparison with the infant mortality figures of the Lancashire and Cheshire Great Towns, are shewn in the appendix to this section.

B.—GENERAL.

1. Maternal Deaths.

The gross number of maternal deaths for the year 1929 occurring in the Borough, including deaths of mothers at the Preston Royal Infirmary, gives the startling number of 20. Of these 12 are accepted by the Registrar-General as belonging to the Borough. Of the remaining eight, five were patients from other areas and three were suffering from diseases which were in themselves sufficient cause of death apart from pregnancy and are not regarded as maternal deaths by the Registrar-General. Of the 12 deaths, four were due to puerperal sepsis and eight from other diseases of pregnancy and parturition. The number of deaths and the rate per 1,000 live births (6.1) is the same as in 1928.

Of the four deaths from puerperal sepsis, two died in the Royal Infirmary, one in the Sharoe Green Maternity Home, and one in the Isolation Hospital. Two were primipara who had nothing abnormal with the actual confinement, and one multipara was a case of incomplete abortion. There was no instrumentation in any of the cases. The third primipara was a case of incomplete abortion with suspected illegal interference, but exhaustive inquiries and an inquest, provided no evidence.

Of the eight deaths from other diseases of pregnancy and parturition there were two from eclampsia, one from contracted pelvis, one from acute yellow atrophy of liver, one from post partum hæmorrhage, one from ruptured

ectopic gestation, one from incomplete abortion and one from valvular disease of the heart. Three of the patients died in the Infirmary, one in the Isolation Hospital, one in S. Joseph's Hospital, one in the Fulwood Institution, and two at home. Of the three deaths at the Infirmary, one had successful instrumental delivery outside, one had cæsarean section in hospital and the third died from post partum hæmorrhage after an incomplete abortion. The patient who died in the Isolation Hospital had been delivered of a still-born child before the arrival of her own doctor, and pregnancy had not been suspected. There had been successful instrumental delivery in one of the cases who died at home, but not in the other. The death at S. Joseph's Hospital was a patient in whom pregnancy had not been suspected, she had a ruptured ectopic gestation.

The five deaths which, though occurring in the borough, were not those of Preston mothers, occurred in the Preston Royal Infirmary, and were sent from outside districts—1 puerperal sepsis, 1 eclampsia, 1 ovarian cyst complicating pregnancy, and 2 difficult labour with instrumentation.

A further analysis of the 12 Borough deaths gives the following items of interest:—Primipara 5, multipara 7, nine occurred in hospital and three at home, five were patients under 30 years of age, two between 30 and 35, three were between 35 and 40, one between 40 and 45, and one 45 years of age.

No report on maternal deaths would be complete without mention being made of the fact that from the midwives' point of view there is a general fear of patients being sent into hospital in the middle of the night. The idea seems to be that outside they feel that the general practitioner is much more experienced than a house surgeon, however up to date or enthusiastic, and one feels sure that there is at times actual delay on their part in sending for a doctor with the idea of playing for time. The midwife delays sending for him until well on towards the following day with the idea that if the case has to go into hospital she will then be seen by an obstetrician of some standing.

2. Puerperal Fever.

During the year there were three cases of puerperal fever and 19 cases of puerperal pyrexia notified as against four of puerperal fever and 21 of puerperal pyrexia last year.

The whole question of puerperal morbidity and puerperal mortality is being enquired into by a special committee of the Ministry of Health and has been the subject of a report relating to the functions of the Central Midwives' Board recently issued. The question is intimately bound up with the whole method of administering a midwifery service, and it is probable that the Government will legislate afresh in the near future. The British Medical Association issued a scheme in July, 1929, on National Health Insurance lines which has aroused much interest in medical and lay circles.

In the Isolation Hospital there were five cases, of whom three recovered and two died.

3. Inspection of Midwives.

During the year 1929, 30 midwives notified the Local Supervising Authority of intention to practice. Of these only 26 definitely practised, the rest were engaged in monthly nursing. A comparison with the register in 1926 shows a decrease of 15 midwives practising in Preston. This is partly due to the activities of the two large maternity homes in the district who between them dealt with over one quarter of the total confinements and partly to the failure of the profession to attract new entrants by reason of the poor pay, irregular hours, lack of provision for sickness, holidays and old age provision.

Ninety-five inspections of midwives were made, 73 on the district by the Superintendent of Midwives and 22 at North Road for special reasons, viz., investigation of puerperal fever, enquiries *re* the details of maternal deaths, etc.

During the winter months lectures were held on the first Friday of the month in the Council Chamber. Special lectures were given as follows:—

Puerperal Fever	...	...	...	Dr. Mary Lowry.
Eclampsia	...	...	...	Dr. K. M. Duncan.
Eclampsia (further stages)	...	...	...	Dr. K. M. Duncan.
Difficult Labour	...	...	...	Dr. Mary Lowry.

Total attendances 120, average attendance 30.

4. Inspection of Maternity Homes.

There are eight registered maternity homes in Preston, i.e., excluding the Preston Royal Infirmary. They were all inspected at intervals during the year and all found to be working satisfactory. One child died; there were no maternal deaths.

Date of Registration.	Premises.
27/1/27	Ellen Banks, 8, Windsor Avenue.
27/1/27	Sarah Elizabeth Green, 10, East View.
25/6/28	S. Whitehead, 156, St. Annes Road East, Lytham St. Annes, for the Preston Nursing Home, Garstang Road
30/6/28	Elsie Dandy, 48, London Road.
26/7/28	Jane Nelson, 23, Stanleyfield Road.
26/9/29	Lily Agatha Malley, 194, St. Thomas's Road.
26/9/29	Florence Taylor, 27, Bairstow Street.
26/9/29	Elizabeth Ann Lund, 17, Beech Grove.

5. Infant Welfare Centres.

The year 1929 gives a record of steady work. The accommodation at Manchester Road and Walker Street does not allow of a separate medical consulting room during the winter months when lectures are being given, and makes smooth working difficult. The number of attendances has been so great that there has been no opportunity for giving extra attention to toddlers, a desirable feature, but the building of the new clinic will overcome this difficulty. The popularity of North Road as a central clinic is maintained, and attracts a number of people from the surrounding districts.

The lectures for mothers given by Mrs. Simmons during the winter months were well attended. This work has proved most successful. The attendances, however, are affected by epidemics. Mothers will attend a clinic to have their baby weighed during an outbreak of sickness in the rest of the family, but they feel no such obligation towards a lecture and will miss it for some other duty at home. It is debateable whether it would not be more successful to leave the lectures open to any mothers rather than attempt to name 20 for each individual course as we have done during the past two winters.

There were six lectures in housekeeping, six in dressmaking, three in housewifery and eight in home nursing.

LECTURE ATTENDANCES.

		Cookery		Dressmaking		Housewifery		Home Nursing	
		Total	Average	Total	Average	Total	Average	Total	Average
Fylde Road	...	74	12.33	66	13.2	48	16.0	125	20.83
Walker Street	...	115	19.16	70	14.0	49	16.3	110	18.33
Edward Street	...	145	24.17	39	19.5	Nil.	Nil.	59	16.33
Deepdale Mill St.	...	120	20.00	90	18.0	58	19.3	120	20.00
Manchester Road	...	108	18.00	Nil.	Nil.	60	20.00	126	21.00

The general health and cleanliness of the mothers and babies at all the centres speaks well not only for the success of an energetic campaign in ante-natal work, but also for the steady reliable teaching done by the health visitors in the homes. A pleasing feature of 1929 has been the great increase in breast feeding. In my opinion I do not think this is attributable wholly to greater poverty, but rather to better health propaganda. On the other hand the increased unemployment has directly affected the number of attendances at the minor ailment centre on Fridays, and the increased amount of free emulsion and tonics given. With the establishment of the new clinic during the forthcoming year it is hoped that many of the present difficulties in smooth working will be eliminated.

6. Massage Centre.

The attendances at this clinic have been well maintained. In June the masseuse was appointed on a full time basis and additional morning clinics commenced. 189 patients attended as against 158 in the previous year. While the increase does not seem large for the extra time allowed, it must be pointed out that the length of each individual treatment was changed to its proper duration in the reorganising of the department. In addition two mornings a week were devoted to the establishment of the new Artificial Sunlight Clinic at Moor Park and a day each month to the Orthopædic Centre. 2,744 treatments were given in cases of rickets, infantile paralysis and constipation. The treatment is given under the general direction of the Assistant Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare, and as regards

deformities under the specific direction of the orthopædic surgeon. The attendance of the masseuse on the surgeon's days at the Orthopædic Clinic has been of great value. It has enabled the department to present its cases under good circumstances, its officers to receive precise instructions as to treatment, and rendered following up to be done in a more comprehensive manner.

An analysis is appended :—

No. on register at end of 1929	...	...	...	...	79
No. of new patients	...	...	...	...	110
No. discharged cured	...	...	...	...	95
No. on waiting list	...	...	...	...	0
No. of treatments given	...	...	...	...	2744
No. sent to Orthopædic Clinic	...	...	...	...	9
Maximum number of treatments	...	...	...	...	21
No. of sessions	...	...	...	...	263
Average treated per session	...	...	...	...	10
No. remaining on register 31st December, 1929	...	...	...	...	94

The completed cases may be classified as follows :—

Rickets	...	...	...	...	...	43
Infantile Paralysis	...	...	...	...	...	2
Spastic Paralysis	...	...	...	...	...	3
Constipation	...	...	...	...	...	10
Weakness	...	...	...	...	...	12

Deformities :—

(a) Injuries at birth	...	...	...	...	...	3
(b) Flat Feet	...	...	...	...	...	3
(c) Genu Varum	...	...	...	...	...	2
(d) Genu Valgum	...	...	...	...	...	14
(e) Hammer Toe	...	...	...	...	...	1
(f) C.T.E. Varus	...	...	...	...	...	2

7. Ante-Natal Centre.

The increased numbers at this clinic is a marked feature and a comparison with 1926 and 1927 is a good indication of the success of the clinic. The accommodation at North Road is inadequate and poor, and it is unlikely that this important work can continue in its much needed growth.

Expectant mothers tell me that the narrow, steep stairs make regular attendances impossible. From a medical point of view this is a serious matter in the later months when attendances are essential for the correct control and observation of abnormalities. In one particular instance a patient aged 41 who had had 10 children was advised to attend fortnightly. She made two attendances in the earlier months and when visited by the health visitor of the district complained of the stairs and would not continue to attend. She was extremely poor and could not afford her private doctor. She was not seen for three months prior to confinement and died.

During the year the midwives have shown an increased tendency to accompany their patients to the clinic, a desirable feature and one resulting in their doing more skilled and detailed ante-natal work themselves. The number of cases sent by midwives was 117 as against 85 in 1928. Of these 11 were unsuitable for delivery by midwives alone and were referred to the Preston Royal Infirmary. In each case the midwife was compensated for the loss of work. The number of total attendances was 904, the number of new cases was 364. The average attendance per session was 18.83.

	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929
New patients ...	73	163	272	346	364
Attendances ...	163	352	531	792	904
Average new case per session 1929=	7.58				
Average old case per session 1929=	11.25.				

The new cases grouped according to the Infant Welfare Centre from which they originated were as follows :—

Fylde Road ...	...	...	56
Walker Street	...	...	73
Edward Street ...	...	...	53
Deepdale Mill Street ...	...	...	95
Manchester Road ...	...	...	83

the remaining four were from the County area.

Of the total number of new patients (364) 30 or 8.24 per cent. were sent to the Preston Royal Infirmary and 34 or 9.34 per cent. to the Sharoe Green Maternity Home. In addition 24 cases were referred to the special clinic for venereal diseases.

An analysis of the cases sent to the Royal Infirmary gives the following particulars:—

Total sent ...	...	...	30
Normal ...	...	...	25
Abnormal ...	...	...	5

An analysis of the cases sent to the Sharoe Green Maternity Home gives the following particulars :—

Total sent ...	...	...	34
Normal ...	...	...	27
Abnormal ...	...	..	7

8. Artificial Sunlight.

This Clinic commenced in April, 1929, the cases being referred by the Assistant Medical Officer of the Maternity and Child Welfare Department. The treatment is carried out by the masseuse under the supervision of the Assistant School Medical Officer at Moor Park. The following details have been supplied :—

No. on register April 29th, 1929 ...	...	...	...	2
No. of new patients ...	...	...	...	21
No. discharged ...	...	...	...	12
No. on register 31st December, 1929	...	...	...	11
No. on waiting list ...	...	...	...	0
No. of treatments given ...	...	...	...	272

CHART I.
BIRTH RATE.

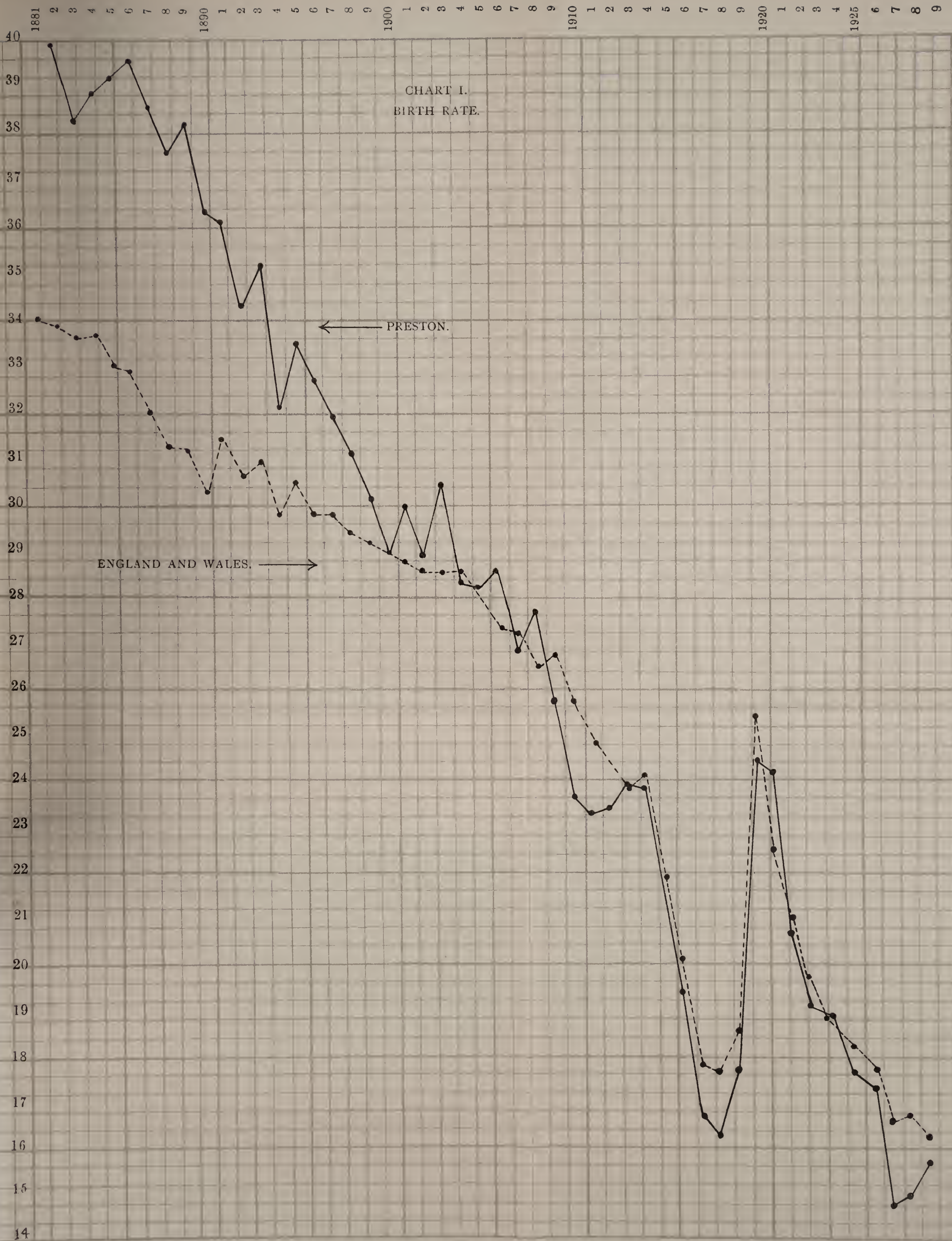
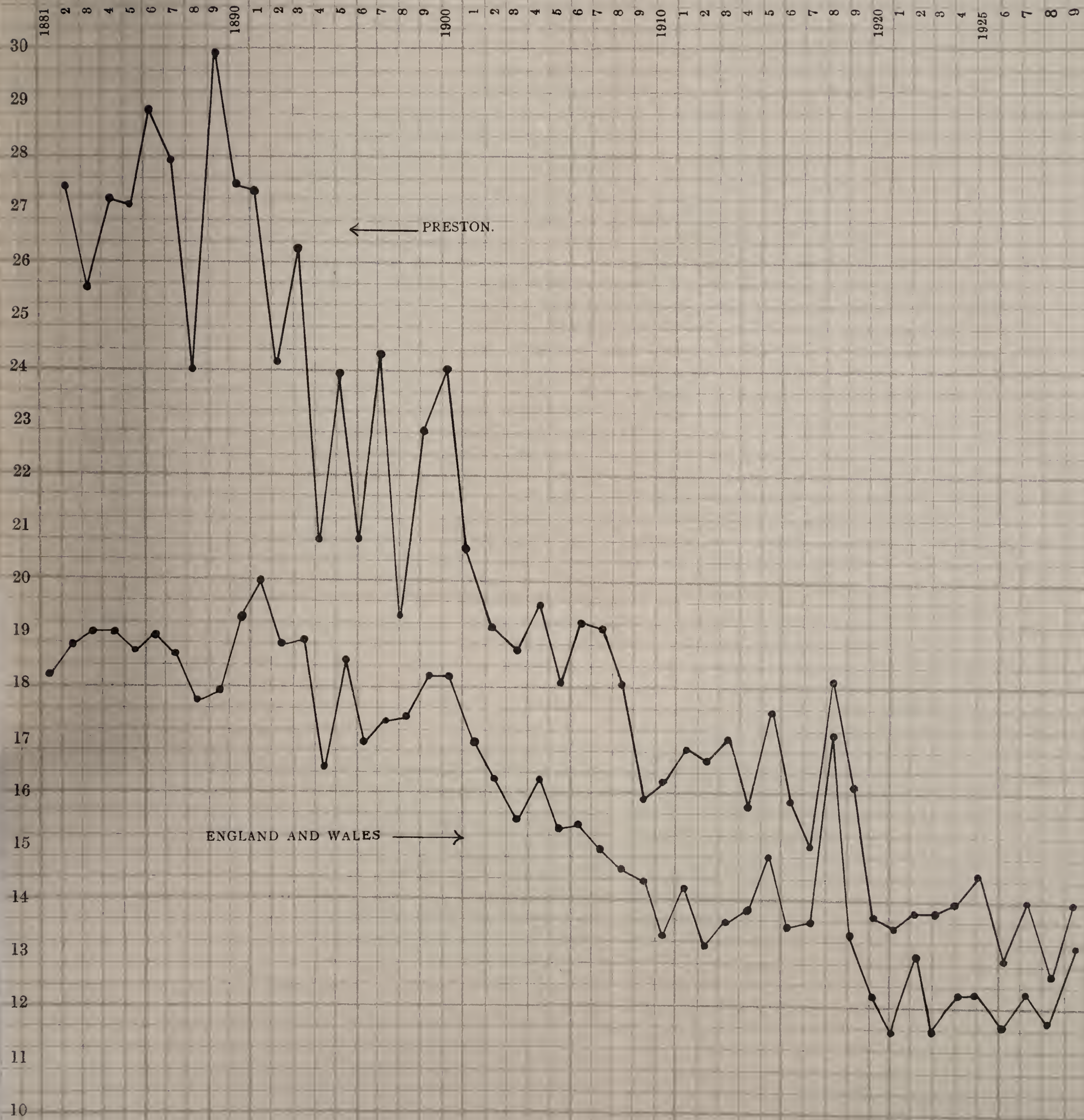




CHART II
DEATH RATE PER 1,000 LIVING.



DEATH RATE PER 1,000 LIVING
 CHART III

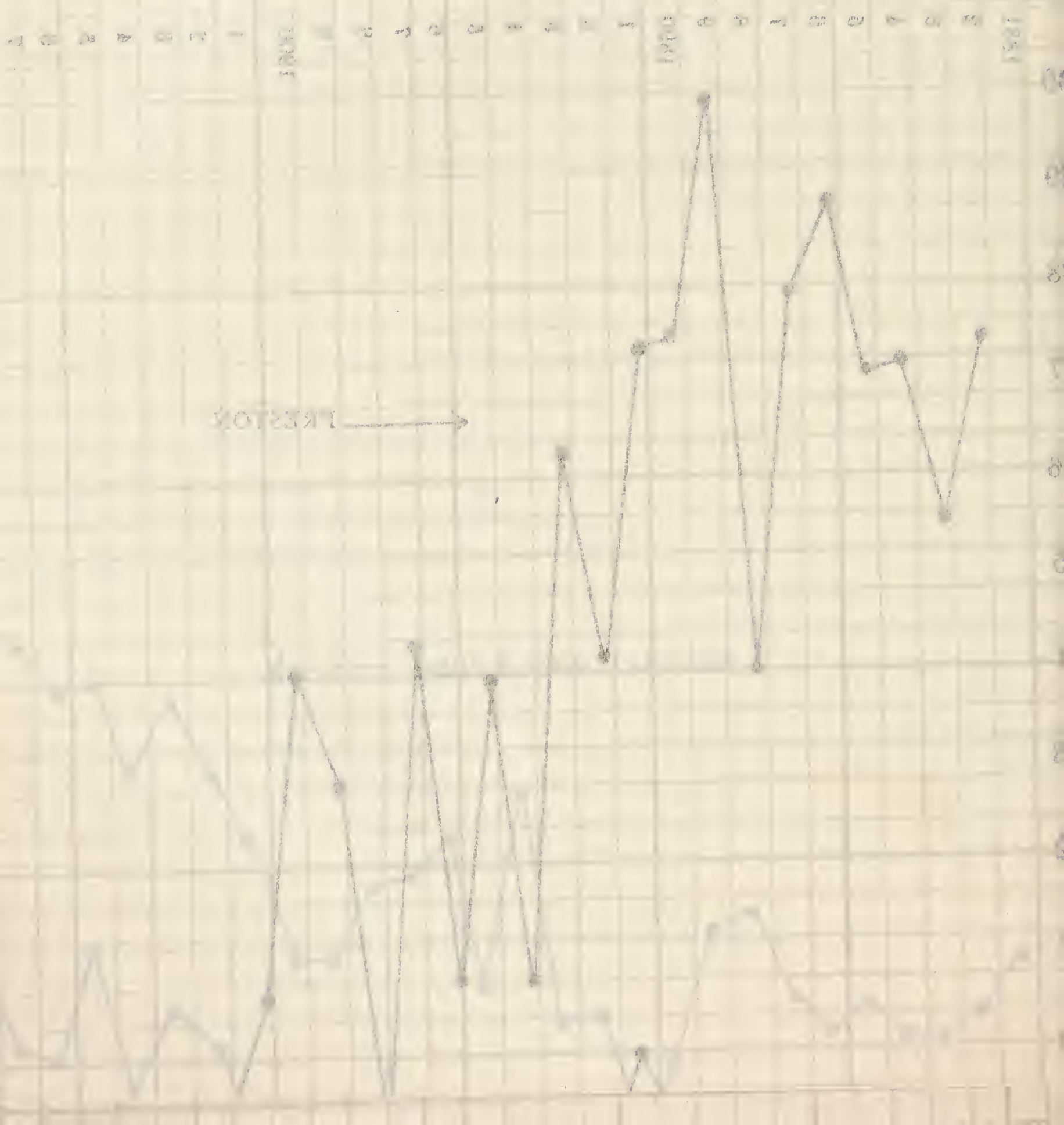
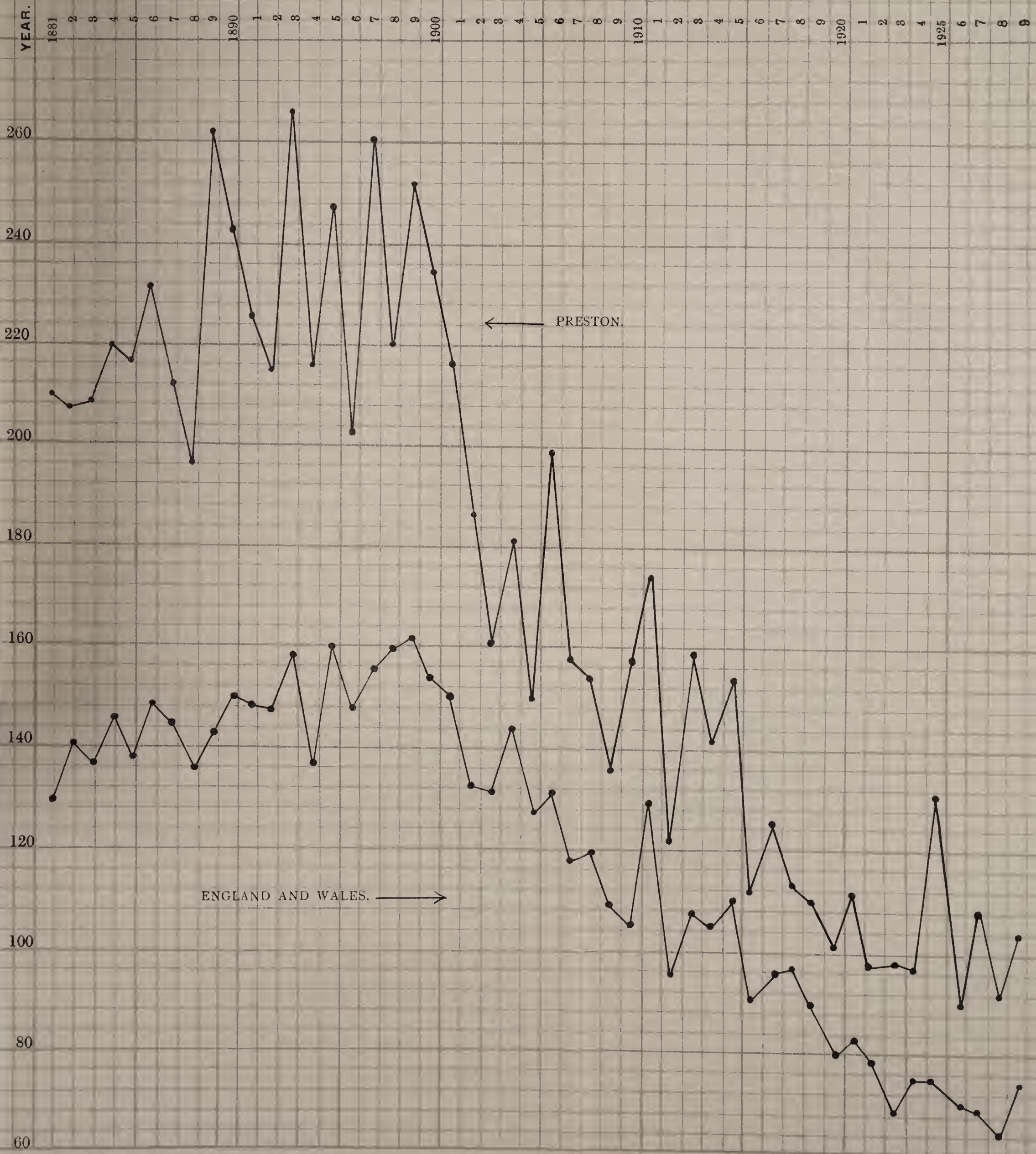
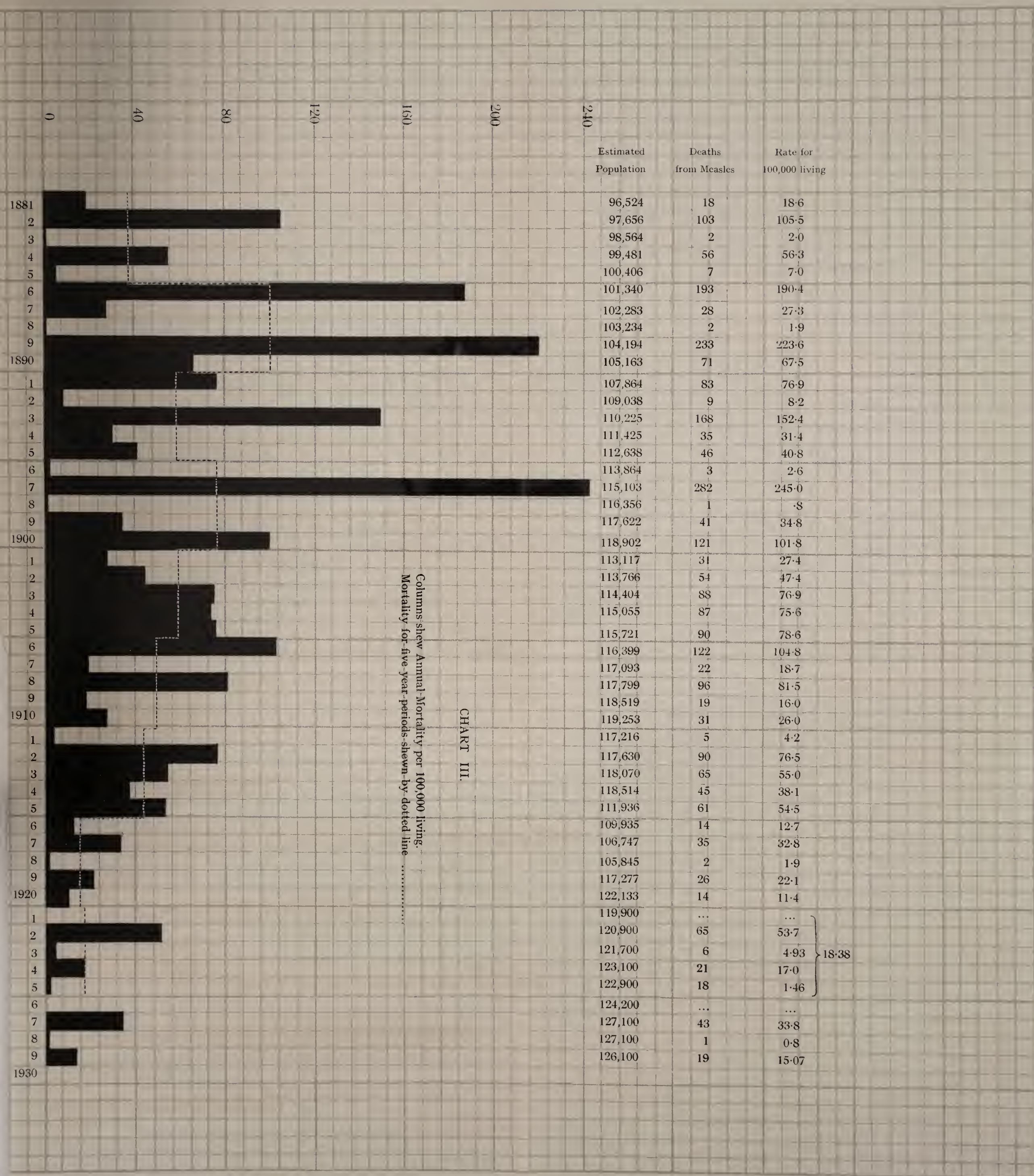
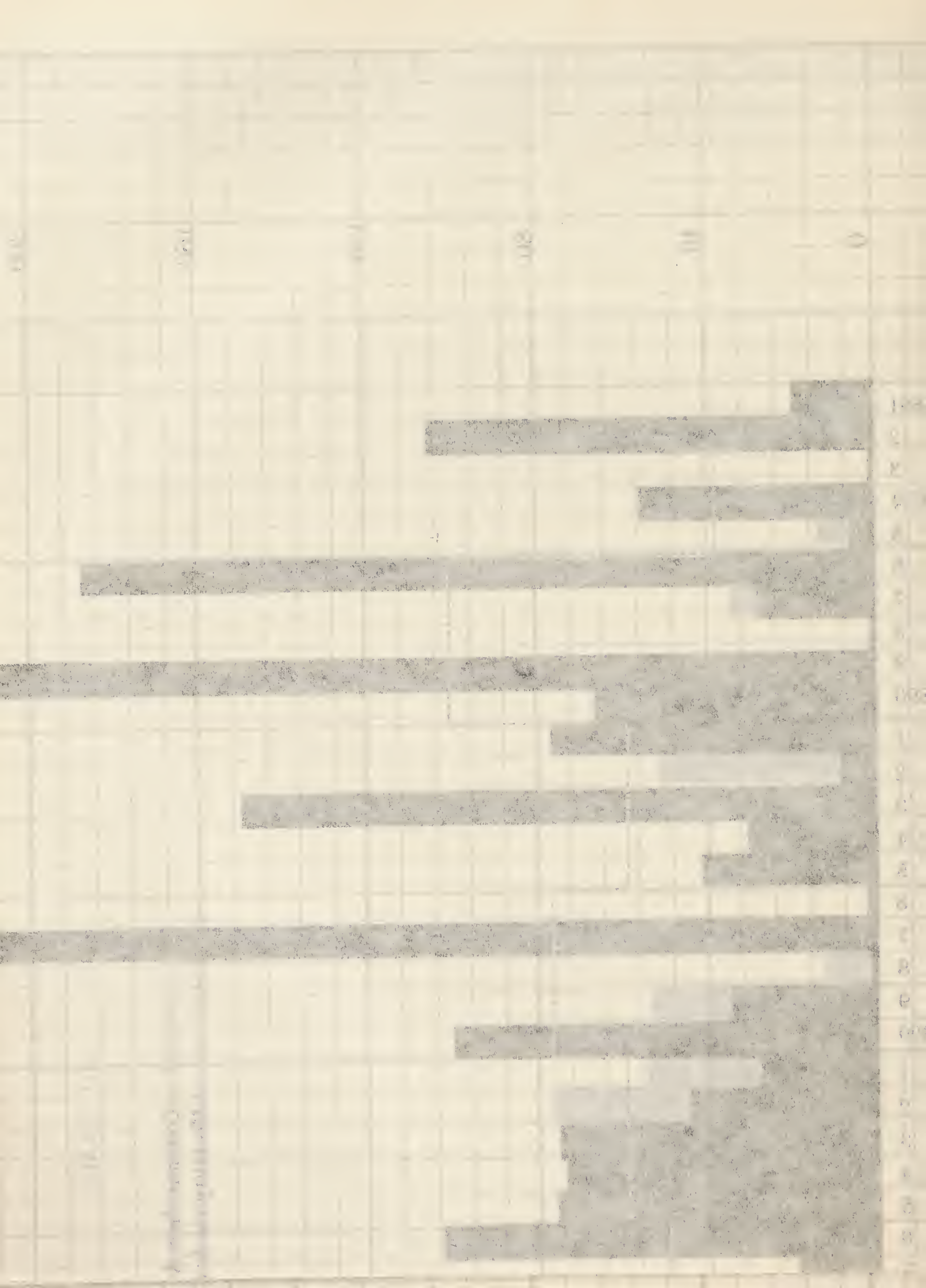


CHART III
INFANT MORTALITY 1882-1929 per 1,000 Born.







The completed cases may be classified as follows :—

Rickets	...	...	5		
Anæmia	...	...	1	Maximum number of treatments	8
Losing weight	...	...	5	Number of Sessions	... 55
Enlarged glands	...	...	1	Average treated per session	... 5
			—		
			12		

9. Dental Treatment.

Mr. P. A. Gardner, Dental Surgeon.

The number of cases treated during the year was 194, viz., 124 mothers and 70 children. Total attendances 445—with 47 sessions, make an average of 9.47 patients per session.

There has been an increased attendance of mothers from the Ante-natal Department and also from the Maternity Home at Sharoe Green. Efforts are still being made to educate the mothers as to the correct dietary and the daily cleaning of both their own and their children's mouths. It is impressed upon them (especially in the case of expectant mothers) the need for mouth cleanliness and correct diet, as the structure of the children's teeth depends to such a large extent upon the food taken by the expectant mother. It is explained in simple language that several months before the child is born, all the temporary, and most of the permanent teeth are already present in the jaws. It is hoped by attention to these points, that not only can decay be prevented, but later arrested by attending to the diet of the children themselves.

Dentures were provided in 26 cases, particulars of which as to cost are given below :—

Year.	No. of Applications for Dentures	Not Granted	No. of Applications		Cost borne by					
			Granted Free	Part Cost Granted	Applicant		Council			
					£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1926	13	2	1	10	10	0	0	33	15	0
1927	24	2	...	22	14	7	6	26	17	6
1928	34	...	1	33	53	5	0	97	9	6
1929	26	...	...	26	28	5	0	70	14	3

The following figures show the number of patients who attended the Dental Clinic, the number of attendances made by them, and also the character of the dental work performed :—

Number of extractions	...	812	Average number per session	...	17.27
Number of fillings	...	80	„	„	1.70
Number of dressings	...	121	„	„	2.79
Number of scalings	...	15	„	„	0.32
Dentures provided	...	26	Number of Mothers attended		124
Total attendances	...	445	Number of Children attended		70

C.—BABY DAY.

Baby Day, 1929, will long be remembered in Preston as a red letter day for Preston mothers, when they were singularly honoured by a visit from H.R.H. Princess Mary, Countess of Harewood. Moor Park makes an ideal setting for such an occasion, and in addition the weather was perfect. It was a memorable sight to see 700 mothers all accompanied by one, or in most cases, by two babies and all behaving with a decorum worthy of the occasion. Her Royal Highness was most enthusiastically cheered on arrival and after presenting silver spoons to the three prize winners of each clinic, she graciously consented to inspect the work of all the entrants. On leaving she expressed a wish that the mothers should be congratulated on the high standard of the work shown, sewing, darning and knitting, and she herself accepted two porringers of the same kind which every mother present at Moor Park received to mark the occasion.

D. VOLUNTARY WORKERS.

There are 55 regular voluntary workers at the Infant Welfare Centres. These ladies in addition to performing routine clerical work at the centres and providing for Christmas parties and summer picnics, have during the year 1929 made themselves responsible for free dinners for expectant mothers. No praise could be too high for the successful manner in which this scheme has been carried through, and the benefits to the mother and child have been untold. All necessitous cases have been dealt with on a scale comparable to the free milk scale. The loyal co-operation to the department in this and other matters and the value of the work done by all the voluntary workers is a source of great satisfaction to the Medical Officer of Health, who again acknowledges his indebtedness to them.

The following is submitted by the Hon. Secretary of the Voluntary Workers' Association :—

227 mothers received 4,969 meals at four restaurants. A detailed statement supplied by the Hon. Secretary of the Voluntary Workers' Association appears in the Appendix to this section.

E.—MATERNITY BEDS.

Mr. Gibson, the Secretary of the Preston Royal Infirmary, has been good enough to provide a summary of the work done in the maternity wards of that institution. It should be remembered that the hospital "district" covers a large geographical area, and that therefore the figures do not relate solely to the Borough, also that the Royal Infirmary receives almost all emergency cases occurring in private practice :—

Total confinements	...	...	...	338	(and seven other cases).
Ante-natal attendances	...	...	...	...	...
Post-natal attendances	...	...	...	...	...
Admissions for ante-natal treatment	...	...	...	...	...
Admissions for post-natal treatment	...	...	...	...	...
Maternal deaths	...	...	...	...	...
Infantile deaths	...	...	...	...	...

Still births	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
Morbidity—mild	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Morbidity—severe	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8

Dr. Ford, the Medical Officer in charge of the Sharoe Green Maternity Home, reports on similar lines:—

Total Confinements	...	...	...	...	...	...	346
Ante-natal Attendances	...	...	...	...	...	...	1900
Post-natal attendances	...	...	...	...	...	...	167
Admissions for Ante-natal Treatment	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Admissions for Post-natal Treatment	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Maternal Deaths	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Still births	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Infantile Deaths	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Puerperal Pyrexia (all causes)	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Puerperal Sepsis	...	...	...	...	...	...	9

Patients received at Sharoe Green Maternity Home, on behalf of Preston Maternity and Child Welfare Committee, during the year 1929:—

Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	34
Cæsarean Section	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Inductions	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Eclampsia (child S.B.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Twins	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Premature—children died	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Hydramnios—child died	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

F.—ISSUE OF FREE MILK, ETC.

Five hundred and twenty-four persons received free food in the form of cows milk or dried milk from the Corporation. The total amount involved was £1,188 9s. 11d., and the average cost per head equalled £2 5s. 4d., or 3s. 2d. more than in 1928. The investigation of the income of applicants and the administration of the scheme, together with that relating to the provision of home helps, midwives and doctors, absorbs a tremendous amount of work on the part of the staff and the responsible Sub-Committee. At each monthly meeting over 200 individual cases have to be considered with full reports on each. Co-operation with the Board of Guardians, the Pensions Committee, the Employment Exchange, the Friendly Societies and charitable agencies is maintained by diligent enquiries and collation of information.

Three hundred and sixteen cases were taken off the list during 1929 on account of improvement in circumstances, death or removal.

In addition to the provision of milk, dried milk, Ovaltine, etc., necessitous cases were further helped by the provision, by the Council, of a doctor, midwife or home help, at confinement in 156 cases free of charge, whilst in 65 cases the person applying for assistance was required to pay a portion of the cost.

APPENDIX
TO
SECTION VI.

TABLES.

			Birth Rate			Infantile Mortality			
			Males		Females		Males	Females	
1923	...	...	10.01	...	9.7	...	107	...	88
1924	...	...	9.69	...	9.3	...	122	...	70
1925	...	...	8.8	...	8.8	...	144	...	119
1926	...	...	9.0	...	8.3	...	98	...	82
1927	...	...	7.70	...	7.18	...	121	...	96
1928	...	...	7.97	...	7.10	...	103	...	77
1929	...	...	7.86	...	7.74	...	111	...	97

Year	Legitimate Births	Deaths of Legitimate Children	Rate per 1000 born	Illegitimate Births	Per cent of total	Illegitimate Deaths	Rate per 1000 born
1915	2387	...	...	132	5.5	...	...
1916	2150	...	...	143	6.6	...	...
1917	1831	...	...	167	9.0	...	...
1918	1754	...	...	181	10.3	...	...
1919	1984	...	...	174	8.0	...	...
1920	2810	280	99	174	5.8	21	120
1921	2534	278	109	177	6.3	38	215
1922	2350	225	95	132	5.6	17	129
1923	2316	220	95	110	4.5	18	164
1924	2216	202	91	112	4.8	23	205
1925	2088	273	131	86	3.9	13	151
1926	2045	170	83	115	5.3	25	217
1927	1796	189	105	96	5.08	17	177
1928	1823	161	84	93	4.8	14	151
1929	1868	192	103	99	5.03	13	131

TABLE VIA.
Infantile Mortality, 1929.

Nett Deaths from stated Causes at various Ages under One Year of age.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Under 1 Week.	1 - 2 Weeks.	2 - 3 Weeks.	3 - 4 Weeks.	Total under 1 Month.	1 - 3 Months.	3 - 6 Months.	6 - 9 Months.	9 - 12 Months.	Total Deaths under One Year.	
All Causes:—											
Certified	55	14	11	5	85	29	32	26	26	198	
Uncertified	4	...	...	...	4	2	...	1	...	7	
										M	F
Small Pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chicken Pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	2	1
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	5	8	2
Diphtheria and Croup	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculous Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2
Abdominal Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1
Meningitis (not Tuberculous)	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	2	3
Convulsions	4	...	...	1	5	2	...	1	...	6	2
Laryngitis	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Bronchitis	...	1	...	1	2	3	4	3	6	11	7
Pneumonia (all forms)	...	...	1	...	1	4	12	12	4	15	18
Diarrhœa	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Enteritis	...	...	1	2	3	4	5	2	4	11	7
Gastritis	...	...	1	...	1	3	...	...	1	2	3
Syphilis	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Rickets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Suffocation, overlying	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
Injury at Birth	3	1	1	...	5	...	...	...	...	4	1
Atelectasis	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	2
Congenital Malformations	3	3	1	1	8	4	...	...	...	4	8
Premature Birth	40	6	6	...	52	...	...	...	...	28	24
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	4	1	...	...	5	4	2	1	...	6	6
Other causes	2	1	...	...	3	1	2	2	2	6	4
Total.....	59	14	11	5	89	31	32	27	26	110	95

The deaths classified as Other Causes in the preceding Table may be further classified as follows :—

	Under 1 week	1—2 weeks	2—3 weeks	3—4 weeks	1—3 months	3—6 months	6—9 months	9—12 months	Total
Nephritis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	I	I
Colitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	I	..	I
General Bleeding	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Icterus Neonatorum	..	I	..	..	..	..	..	..	I
Coeliac Disease	..	..	..	..	..	..	I	..	I
Influenza	..	..	..	..	I	I	..	I	3
Mastoid Disease	..	..	..	..	..	I	..	..	I
Totals	2	I	..	..	I	2	2	2	10

TABLE VI_B.
Maternal Deaths. Incidence, Morbidity and Mortality.

Year.	No. of Nett Births	PUERPERAL FEVER.				Other Accidents and Diseases of Pregnancy.		Total Mortality from Child Birth.
		No. of Cases Notified.	No. of Deaths.	Incidence per 1000 Births.	Mortality per 1000 Births.	No. of Deaths	Mortality per 1000 Births.	
1911	2726	6	2	2.20	0.73	13	4.73	5.50
1912	2753	2	1	0.72	0.36	4	1.45	1.82
1913	2888	7	2	2.42	0.69	6	2.08	2.77
1914	2841	7	2	2.46	0.70	20	7.04	7.74
1915	2546	9	5	3.53	1.96	7	2.75	4.71
Average	2751	6.2	2.4	2.26	0.89	10.0	3.61	4.51
1916	2315	3	3	1.29	1.29	3	1.30	2.59
1917	2019	1	1	0.49	0.49	5	2.47	2.96
1918	1906	3	2	1.57	1.05	4	2.10	3.15
1919	2086	9	5	4.31	2.39	4	1.92	4.31
1920	2984	16	9	4.69	3.01	13	4.36	7.37
Average	2262	6.8	4.0	2.47	1.65	6.0	2.43	4.08
1921	2811	8	7	2.82	2.49	8	2.85	5.34
1922	2482	8	3	3.22	1.20	9	3.63	4.83
1923	2426	8	3	3.30	1.24	8	3.30	4.54
1924	2328	8	5	3.40	2.15	8	3.43	5.58
1925	2174	8	6	3.68	2.76	7	3.22	5.98
Average	2444	8.0	4.8	3.28	1.97	8.0	3.29	5.25
1926	2160	*20	8	9.26	3.70	9	4.17	7.87
1927	1892	**29	3	15.33	1.59	6	3.18	4.77
1928	1916	***25	3	13.05	1.57	9	4.70	6.27
1929	1967	†22	4	11.18	2.03	8	4.07	6.10

* Includes eight cases of Puerperal Pyrexia notified in the last three months of the year.

** Includes 25 cases of Puerperal Pyrexia.

***		2I	„	„	„	„
†	„	I9	„	„	„	„

TABLE VIc.
Allocation of Births, Infant and Maternal Deaths.

	Total No. of Births Registered	Nett Births	Nett Infant Deaths	Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia		Deaths from other diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition
				Cases	Deaths	
Private Houses	1421	1409	154	13	...	2
Nursing Homes	12	6	1	...	...	1
Royal Infirmary	295	187	26	8	2	3
Isolation Hospital	...	...	7	...	1	1
Midwives Homes	84	69	1	...	...	...
Other Institutions	...	296	16	1	1	1
(Inward Transfers)						
Total	1812	1967	205	22	4	8

TABLE VIId.
Attendance on Women at Child Birth.

THE BIRTHS WERE ATTENDED BY :—	District 1	District 1a	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6	Total	% 1928	% 1929
Midwives alone	169	152	190	184	134	189	111	1129	61	61
Doctors and Midwives	96	102	133	73	73	95	42	614	33	33
Doctors and Monthly Nurses ..	59	...	1	...	...	5	...	65	4	4
Doctors and Unqualified Women	7	6	6	...	8	6	6	39	2	2
TOTALS	331	260	330	257	215	295	159	1847		

TABLE VIe.
Notification of Births
Received from :—

District	Midwives	Doctors	Parents	Royal Infirmary	Private Nursing Homes	Total
I	265	1	7	40	38	351
IA	181	...	11	32	36	260
2	213	1	22	40	43	319
3	185	3	15	31	30	264
4	169	2	13	24	33	241
5	229	3	8	25	42	307
6	98	...	5	16	15	134
	1340	10	81	208	237	1876

TABLE VI.F.

Number of Attendances at Centres.

Situation of Centre	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929
Deepdale Mill Street	1836	1741	2722	3318	3509	4024	4137	4072	4277	4262	4528	5485
Walker Street	2536	2398	2850	2824	4150	5233	5728	5965	5732	4547	5709	4997
Fylde Road	2402	1543	2648	2732	2338	2889	3322	2929	3783	4248	3817	4504
Edward Street	1280	997	754	1639	1896	2362	3345	3261	3816	2690	2676	3286
Manchester Road ...	1774	1811	1991	2507	2488	2990	4509	3892	3980	3913	4535	4423
North Road	...	83	203	180	384	397	386	163	352	1191	2546	3057
Totals	9828	8573	11168	13200	14765	17895	21427	20282	21940	20851	23811	25752

TABLE VI.G.

Allocation of Attendances at Centres.

Situation of Centre	Total Infants (a)	New Infants included in (a) (b)	Older Children	Expectant Mothers	Total Attendances
Deepdale Mill Street .	3927	286	1259	299	5485
Walker Street	3760	324	951	286	4997
Fylde Road	3370	265	744	390	4504
Edward Street	2518	134	507	261	3286
Manchester Road	3317	218	708	398	4423
North Road Centre ..	2107	171	46	...	2153
Ante-Natal Clinic	...	...	...	904	904
Totals	18999	1398	4215	2538	25752

TABLE VI.H.

Statement of Sale of Foods and Free Supplies during the year 1929.

	Value of Foods Sold			Value of Foods Supplied Free		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Cows Milk	Nil.			985	15	1
Dried Milk	332	5	4	138	9	10
Lactogol	3	15	0	0	1	3
Virol	93	3	5	18	2	11
Ovaltine... ..	281	14	6	39	4	6
Cod Liver Oil Emulsion	24	15	7	2	15	6
Cod Liver Oil and Malt	7	2	3	3	13	4
Parish's Chemical Food	1	12	0	0	7	6
Total	744	8	1	1188	9	11

TABLE VI.

Emergency Calls by Midwives for Medical Assistance
(Midwives Acts, 1902 and 1918).

Year.	No. of Applications to be helped to pay. Doctor's Acct	Whole Cost Granted.	Part Cost Granted.	Not. Granted.	Cost Borne by Council.	Cost Borne by Applicant.	Average Cost per instance.
1924	47	37	Nil.	10	£93 11 0	£18 16 0	£2 7 9
1925	70	60	2	8	£121 2 6	Nil.	£1 14 7
1926	76	63	5	8	£121 14 6	£11 7 6	£1 15 0
1927	105	46	20	39	£162 15 6	£32 7 0	£1 11 0
1928	76	46	15	15	£107 1 6	£20 14 0	£1 13 7
1929	86	55	10	21	£126 14 9	£20 7 9	£1 14 2

Services of Midwives.

Year.	No. of Applications for Services of Midwife.	Whole Cost Granted.	Part Cost Granted.	Not Granted.	Cost Borne by Council.	Cost Borne by Applicants.	Average Cost to Council per case assisted
1924	137	115	Nil.	23	£146 10 0	Nil.	£1 5 6
1925	121	92	10	19	£127 1 3	£2 11 3	£1 5 5
1926	144	115	10	19	£154 0 3	£5 12 9	£1 5 6
1927	111	71	15	25	£108 0 0	£7 1 3	£1 5 1
1928	149	67	19	29	£100 17 0	£8 0 6	£1 5 3
1929	129	89	10	30	£124 8 9	£3 13 9	£1 5 11

Services of Home Helps.

Year.	No. of Applications for services of Home Help	Whole Cost Granted.	Part Cost Granted.	Not Granted.	Cost Borne by Council.	Cost Borne by Applicants.	Average Cost to Council per case assisted
1924	40	31	4	5	£89 15 0	£3 0 0	£2 11 6
1925	46	29	6	11	£88 5 9	£3 3 0	£2 12 2
1926	17	9	5	3	£28 15 9	£9 4 0	£2 14 11
1927	16	9	6	1	£33 15 6	£2 11 0	£2 5 0
1928	11	9	2	...	£31 12 9	11 3	£2 18 6
1929	5	2	2	1	£11 15 0	£1 5 0	£3 5 0

TABLE VI_J.

Beds at the Sharoe Green Maternity Home.

Year.	No. of Applications for Bed.	Whole Cost Granted.	Part Cost Granted.	Not Granted.	Cost Borne by Council.	Cost Borne by Applicants.	Average Cost to Council per case assisted
1927	29	4	$\frac{1}{2}$ cost in 2 cases ; Maternity Benefit to be paid in 19 cases (of these, 4 were women confined at home).	4	£103 17 0	£32 10 0	£4 18 11
1928	31	2	$\frac{1}{2}$ cost in one case ; Maternity Benefit in 26 cases (of these 8 were women confined at home).	2	£112 12 6	£32 10 6	£6 18 3
1929	37	12	$\frac{1}{4}$ Cost in 2 cases ; Maternity Benefit in 20 cases (2 confined at home).	3	£154 10 0	£47 15 6	£6 6 5

Beds in the Maternity Ward at the Royal Infirmary.

Year.	No. of Applications for Bed.	Whole Cost Granted.	Part Cost Granted.	Not Granted.	Cost Borne by Council.	Cost Borne by Applicants.	Average Cost per instance.
1927	12	4	$\frac{1}{4}$ cost in 1 case ; M.B. to pay in 7 cases	nil	£69 16 6	£10 16 0	£5 16 2
1928	13	3	Maternity Benefit to pay in 5 cases (1 confined at home).	4	£45 12 11	£9 9 6	£6 17 9
1929	31	9	$\frac{1}{4}$ cost in 1 case ; Maternity Benefit to pay in 20 cases (8 confined at home).	1	£115 2 0	£23 12 0	£6 6 1

TABLE VIK.

[illegible]

TABLE VII.

Number of Dinners Given at Each Centre.

1929	Deepdale Mill Street	Walker Street	Fylde Road	Edward Street	Manchester Road	Total
April 30th	117	103	36	89	206	551
May 31st... ..	65	145	102	94	177	583
June 30th	83	103	144	89	136	555
July 31st	115	91	192	83	143	624
August 31st	33	36	132	55	35	291
September 30th	55	88	156	70	69	438
October 31st	97	137	228	144	81	687
November 30th	101	93	184	96	117	591
December 31st	117	106	194	102	130	649
TOTALS	783	902	1368	822	1094	4969
No. of Mothers during Period	52	48	41	31	55	227

The School Medical Service.

1.—PERSONNEL.

The Medical Service Sub-Committee of the Education Committee :

November, 1929.

THE CHAIRMAN OF THE EDUCATION COMMITTEE (The Rev. Canon Morris).

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN OF THE EDUCATION COMMITTEE (Mrs. Councillor Pimblett).

THE CHAIRMAN OF THE HIGHER EDUCATION SUB-COMMITTEE
(The Rev. Canon Morris).

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN OF THE HIGHER EDUCATION SUB-COMMITTEE
(Mr. Councillor Collinson).

THE CHAIRMAN OF THE ELEMENTARY EDUCATION SUB-COMMITTEE
(Mr. Councillor Howarth).

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN OF THE ELEMENTARY EDUCATION SUB-COMMITTEE
(Mr. Councillor Jamieson).

MR. ALDERMAN DURHAM.
MR. COUNCILLOR COLLINSON.
MR. COUNCILLOR HOWARTH.
MR. COUNCILLOR PARTINGTON.
MR. COUNCILLOR FRANCIS.

MR. COUNCILLOR JAMIESON.
JAMES YATES, ESQ.
W. E. ATKINSON, ESQ.
MISS MCCOURTY.
MRS. MEGAHY.

Officers.

Superintendent School Medical Officer : F. A. SHARPE, M.D., B.S., D.P.H.

Assistant School Medical Officers : ELIZABETH ROSE, M.B., Ch.B.,
J. CUMMING, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Dental Surgeons : E. HUTSON, L.D.S., R.C.S., Eng. ; J. KNOWLES, L.D.S.

School Nurses : M. E. MARSDEN, A. BUTTERFIELD, D. G. KING,
G. WHALLEY, M. E. BOOTH, E. B. PILKINGTON.

Clerical Staff :

T. GRAY.

M. CHAPMAN.

G. C. RABY.

2.—CO-ORDINATION.

The Medical Officer of Health is the Superintendent School Medical Officer. Maternity and Child Welfare records of children reaching five years of age are passed on to the School Medical Service. There is constant interchange of information going on between the School Medical, Tuberculosis, Maternity and Child Welfare, and Public Health Departments.

A joint Sub-Committee has been appointed by the Maternity and Child Welfare and the Medical Service Sub-Committee, to consider the further co-ordination of the work done at present by these committees respectively.

3.—SCHOOL HYGIENE.

The sanitary condition of the schools has been the subject of reports to the Committee on more than one occasion. The principal defects are inherent in the buildings and can only be adequately met by a large scale re-construction. I would refer readers to the reports of 1927 and 1928 for details.

During the year the Marsh Lane Manual Instruction Centre was opened.

The Director of Education informs me that during the year alterations and repairs were carried out at the following schools :—

St. Mary's C.E., St. Augustine's Boys', St. Ignatius' Boys' and Central, St. Thomas's Boys', Girls' and Infants', St. Mary's Street Wesleyan, St. Luke's, St. Joseph's Boys', Roper's Boys', St. Mary's R.C. Boys', St. Matthew's (New Hall Lane), Ashton Wesleyan, Parish Church, Talbot, Christ Church, Glover's Court Domestic Centre, and Grimshaw Street Council.

The number of schools, their accommodation and average attendance for the year ended 31st March, 1929, is set forth in Table X of the Appendix. Comparison with previous years shows that the average attendance is 89 less than that of 1928, which was 74 less than that of 1927.

4.—MEDICAL INSPECTION.

The three age groups examined at routine inspections during 1929 were, as in previous years, in accordance with the regulations of the Board of Education, viz. : (1) new entrants, children who had not been examined since their admission to school; (2) intermediates, eight years old children, and (3) leavers, aged twelve or over. The entrants group numbered 2,274, the intermediates 2,236 and the leavers 1,532.

It is noticed from a perusal of Table XI in the Appendix that the number of intermediate inspections has increased considerably over previous years due to the fact that the war years are now passed for children of this age. A normal state of affairs in regard to all the age groups will not be effected until about 1933.

In addition to the ordinary routine inspections there were 1,062 children examined at the clinics during the last term of their attendance at school for employment purposes. It is intended that these examinations shall be a guide to the officers of the juvenile employment bureau in choosing suitable occupations for the children concerned.

2,845 special inspections were carried out either at the clinics or at the schools, and 2,123 children, who were referred for this purpose at the school medical inspections during the year and in previous years, were re-inspected at schools.

Full particulars of the numbers examined in the various age groups and otherwise during the last five years are set out in Table XI of the Appendix.

5.—FINDINGS OF MEDICAL INSPECTION.

The findings of the Medical Officers and the Nurses during medical inspections at the clinics and at routine inspections at schools are set out and discussed under this heading. Tables giving detailed particulars of the numbers dealt with are in the Appendix to this report and are referred to by numbers in the following paragraphs.

Three clinics are in operation situated in the Miller Arcade, at Barlow Street Wesleyan School and at the Open Air School, the first-named being the principal centre. The total of new cases seen is slightly higher than last year, and a comparison of the attendances during the last few years shews that they are increasing steadily. The number of new cases in 1929 was 2,612, and in 1928, 2,520, and the number of attendances 6,920 and 6,836. Altogether, including the cases in attendance at the beginning of the year, 2,866 children saw the doctors at the three clinics.

Approximately two-thirds of the work is done at the Miller Arcade, one-third at the Barlow Street Centre and a small amount at the Open Air School. The latter clinic serves the needs of three schools only, viz. : Deepdale Council, Deepdale Modern and St. Gregory's.

Table XII gives full particulars of the work done and the attendances for the last five years.

The largest groups of specific defects are skin diseases, diseases and defects of the eyes and defects of the ear, nose and throat. The group of other defects, which forms the biggest number, consists of minor injuries, septic sores and temporary minor ailments not appearing in the classification.

A considerable decrease has taken place in the amount of time lost by children on account of exclusion certificates by the Medical Officers. The number of school sessions lost in this way during the year was 62,762, compared with 83,843 in 1928, and this gives an average for each case of 22 sessions, a decrease of eleven on the previous year.

(a) Uncleanliness.

A slight increase in the number requiring attention for uncleanliness was found by the Nurses during their observations at the schools; the percentage, however, is considerably lower than in previous years. Nearly 75 per cent. of the children were found to be absolutely free from nits, which is undoubtedly a very creditable performance considering the industrial and housing conditions which obtain to-day in this part of the country. I do not think that this figure will be very much improved upon in succeeding years unless and until better housing accommodation and facilities are afforded the poorer classes of people and improved social conditions exist. Everything possible is being done in the education of parents as to keeping their children and homes clean, in many

cases under adverse conditions, by the Nurses and other officers of the health department and steady progress is being made. The percentages of cleanliness and uncleanness in this department of the service can be taken as a good indication of the general standard of home conditions.

The total number of children inspected at the schools was 24,780, compared with 22,331 last year. The average number of visits made to each school during the year by the Nurses was three.

	1929.		1928.		1927.		1926.	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
(1) Free from nits...	18183	73.4	16634	74.04	15083	69.1	12343	66.4
(2) Few nits ...	3377	13.6	2999	13.43	3652	16.7	3835	20.6
(3) Many nits ...	2917	11.8	2367	10.60	2667	12.2	1963	10.7
(4) Severe nits ...	293	1.2	319	1.42	408	1.8	390	2.1
(5) Verminous ...	10	0.04	12	0.05	27	0.12	34	0.18
Total No. examined	24780		22331		21837		18565	
No. examined during 1926, 18565.	No. requiring attention, 2387 = 12.85%							
No. examined during 1927, 21837.	No. requiring attention, 3102 = 14.2%							
No. examined during 1928, 22331.	No. requiring attention, 2698 = 12.08%							
No. examined during 1929, 24780.	No. requiring attention, 3220 = 12.99%							

(b) Minor Ailments.

Very few minor ailments are observed during school medical inspections and re-inspections. Three cases of ringworm, three scabies, six impetigo, seven other forms of skin disease, five cases of blepharitis and two of conjunctivitis were found and referred to the minor ailments treatment centre. Parents and head teachers referred the remainder direct to the clinic serving their area.

Table XIII of the Appendix gives a classification of the defects treated, the clinic at which they attended and the attendances for the last five years, at each centre. An increase occurred in both the number of new cases and the attendances at the Miller Arcade Clinic, the new cases were less at the Barlow Street Clinic but the attendances rose, and the same result appears in the figures for the Open Air School Clinic.

A combination of the figures for the three clinics shews a slight decrease in the number of new cases but an increase in the attendances. The average attendances per new case is thirteen, or an increase of one on last year. The clinics are for the treatment of minor defects only and these consist chiefly of contagious diseases of the skin, eye and ear defects and minor injuries, sores and wounds.

(c) Tonsils and Adenoids.

Details of the numbers of children found at routine medical inspections to be suffering from enlarged tonsils and adenoids are set forth in Table XIV of the Appendix.

Including cases found during special inspections and re-inspections, 340 defects of this character were referred for treatment, the numbers for the

preceding years being 318 in 1928, 378 in 1927 and 378 in 1926. The proportion of children comprised in the three age groups suffering from enlarged tonsils and adenoids was 4.41 per cent., as compared with 4.88 per cent. in 1928. In addition to those actually recommended for treatment, 260 children (207 found at routine inspections and 53 at special and re-inspections) were referred for further observation. Many cases of defects are observed at the medical inspection clinics and the following paragraphs relative to treatment include these cases in addition to those already mentioned.

Recommendations were given to 434 children to attend the Preston Royal Infirmary for treatment and, including cases brought in from previous years, 454 were treated as in-patients and had operations performed. Five cases were operated upon by private practitioners. Of the remainder of the cases observed, 128 received other forms of treatment either from the Royal Infirmary, from private practitioners, or as the result of advice received from the medical officers at the clinics. The above remarks are summarized in the following comparative statement :—

	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929
No referred for treatment from :—					
(a) Routine Groups	383	304	311	275	267
(b) Re-inspection and Special Cases.	70	74	67	43	73
No. recommended to Preston Royal Infirmary for operative treatment.	395	504	530	492	434
No. operated on at Preston Royal Infirmary	276	461	531	422	454
No. operated on by private practitioners	16	23	13	7	5
Received other forms of treatment ...	125	222	96	123	128

(d) Tuberculosis.

Twenty children suspected to be suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis were referred to the Tuberculosis Officer for his opinion. Only five of these cases were reported to be suffering from active tuberculosis and were taken under the care of that officer. The remaining fifteen children were considered to be suffering from bronchitis or other non-tuberculous defect.

From the above it is seen that pulmonary tuberculosis is not a very common disease amongst children attending school.

All cases of active surgical tuberculosis are referred to the Tuberculosis Officer, who makes the necessary arrangements for admission into beds controlled by the Dispensary organisation in the various institutions. Quiescent cases are referred to the Orthopædic Clinic.

Six children suffering from tuberculous disease of the bones were treated and one of these was recommended for admission to hospital.

(e) Skin Diseases.

Ringworm.

There is no decrease in the number of cases of ringworm treated during the past year. Few cases are found at routine medical inspections—three only during this year—the majority being referred direct by parents and teachers to the minor ailments treatment clinic. 133 new cases were treated and,

including ten children receiving treatment at the beginning of the year, 128 cases were discharged cured. Comparative figures are given at the end of this paragraph.

Scabies.

Eleven cases of this defect attended the clinics and were either treated or the parents instructed as to treatment. Owing to the extensive character of some of these cases it is considered advisable that certain of them should be attended to at home. Success is invariably obtained by treatment with baths and sulphur in the form of inunctions.

Impetigo.

A very considerable reduction has taken place during the past year in the number of children who have come under the care of the minor ailments treatment clinic suffering from this particularly unpleasant skin disease. It is a good sign of greater cleanliness amongst the children and this, added to the fact that the percentage of unclean heads found during this and last year is lower than formerly, is a point worthy of notice. The number of new cases treated in 1929 was 423, and compares very favourably with 1928 which was 609. Eighteen cases were under treatment at the end of 1928 and 437 were discharged during the period under review. This disease causes a very small amount of school exclusion.

72 other cases of skin disease of a miscellaneous character were referred to the clinics and treated. These include eczema, dermatitis, herpes, psoriasis and other unspecified skin disorders.

A comparison of the skin diseases treated during 1929 and three previous years is as follows :—

				Ringworm.	Scabies.	Impetigo.	Other Skin Diseases.
1926	...	...	...	95	4	479	48
1927	...	...	...	149	7	653	67
1928	...	...	...	134	10	609	76
1929	...	...	...	133	11	423	72

(f) External Eye Disease.

The number of cases of external eye disease was reduced considerably during last year. In 1928 an epidemic of conjunctivitis prevailed during the autumn months and therefore comparison should more properly be made with the cases treated in 1927. This epidemic was remarked upon in the report for last year.

318 cases were referred to the clinics and treated, as against 441 in 1928 and 321 in 1927. The number of minor eye diseases found at school medical inspections, as in the case of skin diseases, is very small, the total this year being eleven, and these are usually directed to attend the clinic. Of the 340 cases actually receiving treatment during the year, 324 were discharged. In 1928 457 received treatment and in 1927, 332.

(g) Vision.

The numbers of children found to have defective vision and/or squint at school medical inspections and particulars of the refraction work carried out by the School Medical Service are shewn in Table XV of the Appendix.

In addition to the defects found, as shown in the table, many come under the notice of the doctors at the inspection clinics and are referred for refraction, and the table relating to the work of the refraction clinic and also the following paragraphs include these cases.

About the same percentage of appointments was kept as last year, i.e., 87 per cent., as compared with 90 per cent. in 1927.

Of the 1,018 children who had refractions carried out, 705 were new cases, and 313 had previously had their vision tested at the refraction clinic. 608 of the 705 new cases required glasses and received prescriptions and 229 of the 313 old cases required new glasses or the lenses in their existing spectacles changing and were given prescriptions accordingly. 574 children attended for verification of new glasses and 641 attended for their annual review.

Forty-six children attended the clinic for reasons other than that of correction of vision, such as renewal of lost prescriptions and completion of forms for institutions for the blind, etc.

A total of 837 or 82 per cent. of the number of children submitted to refraction were found to require glasses and were given prescriptions and 694 or 83 per cent. of these children obtained them, as compared with 81 per cent. and 77 per cent. in 1928.

In 60 instances, where, by reason of poverty, the parents were unable to pay the whole or part of the cost, the glasses were obtained and the deficiency made good by the Education Committee.

Seventeen children were treated by private practitioners and twelve by opticians and, of these, 23 obtained glasses.

(h) Ear Disease and Hearing.

The attendances in respect of the treatment of otorrhœa (running ears) form the biggest proportion of attendances for specified diseases. The cure of these cases is a slow process and consequently the children concerned attend over a long period. As is the case with other minor ailments, few defects of this kind are observed at routine inspections, there being only eight cases of defective hearing and 36 discharging ears referred for treatment. The majority of these are directed to attend the treatment clinic. Altogether, 233 new cases attended for treatment and, including 57 children on the books at the beginning of the year, 219 were discharged as cured. Unfortunately, some of the discharged cases recur and, of course, return to the clinic. These return cases are entered as new cases in the records and this causes the actual number of children who suffer from running ears to appear larger than it really is.

(i) Enlarged Cervical Glands (Non-tubercular).

The total number of children found to have enlarged glands of the neck during the year was 133, 31 of these were discovered at school medical inspections and 102 at the inspection clinic. The simple cases are usually directed to have iodine treatment at the clinic or at home and the more severe cases, where medicinal treatment is indicated, instructed to attend their own medical practitioners. Some septic focus in the head and neck such as impetigo, sores, boils and septic teeth is usually the source of this defect.

(j) Dental Defects.

During the year, 6,766 children had their teeth inspected during routine age group inspections carried out at the schools, compared with 7,896 in 1928. It was found that 3,055, or 45.15 per cent. required treatment, compared with 41.3 per cent. in 1928, and 2,144 or 70.2 per cent. of these were actually treated. The number treated in 1928 was 2,164, a percentage of 66.4; in 1927, 1,763 or 65.4 per cent., and in 1926, 1,241 or 66 per cent.

In addition to the above, there were 2,318 special or "casual" inspections carried out at the clinic, which shows a considerable increase on previous years, the numbers for the last five years being 1,931, 2,059, 1,593 and 1,134. Further particulars regarding the numbers attending may be found in Tables XVI, XVII, XVIII and XIX of the Appendix.

A "casual" is a child who attends for some dental emergency, i.e. tooth-ache or abscess. They are mostly children of the older age groups not as yet included in the scheme, and also comprise those children who have been examined but have refused treatment. Although a number of children already in the scheme and undergoing annual treatment and re-treatment present themselves as casuals, it is comparatively rare for them to do so in respect of the permanent teeth. The dental emergency in these children mainly relates to the milk or temporary teeth which are not treated in our scheme, except where necessary by extraction. The casuals supply the bulk of the extraction and gas cases.

The continued increase in this branch of the work is making itself felt in the inspection and treatment of children who come within the routine groups, as evidenced in the figures for the year, and unless and until further accommodation and staff are available this will, no doubt, continue to be the case. The erection of a new clinic has been sanctioned and building operations will be started upon it at any time now, and your committee have under consideration the question of the method of dealing with the increased work.

The work of the Nurses in connection with the following-up of cases in which there had been no acceptance of treatment through the ordinary routine channels, begun in 1928, was again carried out during the last year and although there has been a slight increase over last year in the percentage of those refusing to have treatment at the clinic the figure is much lower than those of previous years. 290 of the 748 cases who refused treatment as above, explained that they had visited, or intended to visit, their own private dentist for treatment and the remainder absolutely declined to have their children's teeth treated at all. During the year the percentage of those requiring treatment who refused to attend the clinic was 24.48 per cent., compared with 23.65 per cent. in 1928, 27.33 per cent. in 1927 and 27.73 per cent. in 1926. The reason for the slight increase appears to be due to the fact that the Nurses find it extremely difficult to persuade parents, who have refused in previous years, to allow their children to attend the dental clinic and these, added to the number who refuse in the new entrants group, do not tend to improve the position. It will not be possible, therefore, to make a proper comparison of these figures until all the age groups come within the scheme and until then we must be satisfied to keep them at an even level, but afterwards a steady improvement is expected.

Most parents realise the advisability of taking advantage of the facilities afforded their children for early treatment of dental caries and also the fact that much unnecessary suffering and expense will be saved in later years. The chief object of the clinic is to carry out conservation treatment and not extraction, except in exceptional circumstances, and as this realisation becomes more widespread so will the Council's scheme become more fully accepted.

The nurses paid 1,624 visits in respect of dental defects, compared with 1,846 in 1928. Of these, 1,402 were first visits and the remaining 222 re-visits.

The age groups inspected during the year were ages six, seven, eight, nine and ten, and the percentage of these requiring treatment in each age, compared with previous years, is as follows:—

				Aged 6	Aged 7	Aged 8	Aged 9	Aged 10
1929	...	...	...	25.5	47.0	52.5	47.9	49.9
1928	...	...	...	24.1	33.5	46.6	46.8	—
1927	...	...	...	32.6	58.6	65.1	—	—

The children aged six years had not been inspected previously, consequently all those requiring treatment were new cases, but in the other age groups 858 of those receiving treatment had attended in previous years.

With reference to treatment, a study of the tables in the Appendix shews that this has increased under all headings over previous years, due to the increase in the number of "casuals" attending. Altogether, 4,462 children attended the clinic, made up of 2,144 routine cases and 2,318 casuals, compared with 4,095, comprising 2,164 and 1,931, respectively, last year, and these cases made a total attendance of 7,690, compared with 6,646 in 1928. Fillings number 8,023, compared with 7,288 last year and 3,403 teeth were extracted, comprising 990 permanent teeth and 2,113 temporary teeth, compared with 2,830 in 1928. In connection with the extraction of these permanent teeth a general anæsthetic was administered to 620 children, the number of administrations in previous years being 591, 631 and 434, respectively.

Although the number of children requiring attention in the routine groups is less than that of last year, the attendances and the treatment carried out shew a considerable increase, a fact which indicates that more work is required to be done in respect of each child than has been the case in former years. Some time ago a suggestion was made that a scheme to supply tooth brushes to school children should be put into operation. This has borne fruit to the extent that brushes are now on sale at the clinic at cost price, viz., 2½d. each, and a good number have been disposed of. The teachers are informed of this when the dental surgeons visit the schools and in nearly every case a good supply has been requested afterwards. It is hoped that the regular use of these brushes will reduce the number of children who require re-treatment.

(k) Defective Speech.

Two new cases of speech defect were discovered at the routine medical inspections and are under observation.

(l) Heart and Circulation.

Seven children with functional disease of the heart, that is, disorderly action or rhythm without permanent damage, were found at routine medical

inspections and referred for treatment to their own doctors. Nineteen other children similarly affected were referred for further observation. There were twelve cases examined at the clinics and kept under observation.

There were no cases of actual organic heart disease found in the groups examined at the routine medical inspections, and only three such cases were observed at the clinic. In addition to these, there were 29 children found to be suffering from anæmia at school medical inspection and referred for treatment by their own doctors and nine referred for further observation. 35 cases of anæmia were kept under observation at the clinic. Of the whole group of this class of case, eight remained on the books at the end of the year.

The majority of these functional cases clear up under observation and treatment, some, however, proceed, and in due course will develop organic disease of the muscles or valves of the heart with the consequence of debilitated health, impairment of usefulness and activity, and a shortened expectation of life.

(m) Lung Diseases.

Bronchitis was found in 41 instances at the school inspections and four other cases of non-tubercular diseases of the lungs were discovered at the same inspections. In addition to the above, 41 cases were referred for further observation and, at a later examination, three of these were found to have definite defect. In all these cases parents are requested to present the children to their own doctor for treatment. 138 children were discovered at the inspection clinics to have defects of this character (84 with bronchitis and 54 with other diseases of the lungs) and including 44 in attendance at the beginning of the year, 182 cases were kept under observation. Twenty-eight children remained under observation at the end of the period.

These children are mainly found amongst those who are badly nourished and those who come from poor homes where the standard of parental care is for one reason or another below the average. This group of diseases causes a great deal of anxiety to the School Medical staff and the parents. A large number of them are found to be able to attend, and are admitted to, the Open Air School with very great advantage.

(n) Nervous System.

No case of epilepsy and only one case of chorea was discovered during inspection of the routine groups. Epilepsy, chorea and other nervous conditions as causes of defective health are, in almost every case, referred to the inspection clinics direct by parents, and in this way eight cases of epilepsy, seventeen cases of chorea and fifteen other cases of defects of the nervous system were observed and dealt with. At the end of the year there were eleven children still under treatment for this condition.

Sixteen cases of epilepsy are known to the school medical service, eleven of which are mild and five, major conditions. A condition of severe epilepsy in a child necessitates complete exclusion from an ordinary elementary school and on this account six of the sixteen known cases are unable to attend school. Nine children who suffer from a mild form of epilepsy attend school and the remaining one is, in addition to this defect, a mentally defective child and is resident in an institution for mental defectives.

The children referred to in the paragraph on heart and circulation and the children suffering from chorea represent the rheumatic child in the severest manifestations of that disease. Added to this the larger number with enlarged tonsils, growing pains, anæmia and debility and we have the group known as the rheumatic child. From these cases are recruited people who suffer from heart disease in the early and late middle age with its adverse effects upon the industrial and health history of the person affected. Heart disease is the largest single cause of death, and rheumatism in its manifestations is one of the greatest drains upon the funds of the National Health Insurance. Several authorities, for instance, Bristol and Liverpool, have established specialised rheumatic clinics with in-patient and out-patient facilities, closely linked up with the research departments of the universities, and staffed by consultants who are exploring every phase of the life of the rheumatic child. The continual skilled observance of and treatment given to such children is of the highest possible value to them and to the community.

(o) Crippling Defects.

The year 1929 completes two full years since the Orthopædic Clinic, Moor Park Open Air School, was inaugurated and much good and useful work has been done during the course of that time. It is early yet to hope to see obvious results from a casual observation but a few years hence, when the present children are grown into men and women, such an observation will undoubtedly show the value of the treatment now being given.

There were, during school medical inspections, seven cases of deformity due to rickets and three cases due to birth palsies, infantile paralysis and the like, noted and recommended for treatment. Including some of the above, and others referred direct, there were altogether 26 children suffering from some form of deformity who came under the observation of the medical officers at the inspection clinics and these were referred to the Surgeon at the Orthopædic Clinic. There are, however, 123 children between the ages of five and sixteen known to the school medical service at the present time who have some degree of deformity and these are under the treatment or supervision of the orthopædic organisation. 102 of these children attend public elementary schools, nineteen are not able to attend school or are over fourteen years of age, one is in a certified hospital school and one is in an institution.

During the year 62 new cases of defect attended the clinic, comprising 37 boys and 25 girls, compared with 88 last year (41 boys and 47 girls). A classification of these cases is as follows :—

Infectious conditions :—				Injuries :—			
Anterior Polio Myelitis	...	...	8	Old Fracture—Elbow	...	...	1
Osteo Myelitis, Lt. Tibia	...	...	1	Injuries at Birth :—			
Tuberculosis—Spine	...	...	4	Erb's Paralysis	...	...	1
Hip	...	...	1	Torticollis (Wryneck)	...	...	3
Subcutaneous	...	...	1	Paraplegia	...	...	1
Deficiency Diseases :—				Spastic Hemiplegia	...	...	6
Rickets (general)	...	...	1	Late Hereditary Defects :—			
Genu Valgum	...	...	6	Friedreich's Ataxia	...	...	1
Genu Varum	...	...	2				

Congenital Diseases :—

Cleft Palate	...	...	...	2
Dislocation—Hip	...	...	...	2
Talipes Equino Varus (Club Foot)	...	...	...	8
Deficiency—Hand	...	...	...	1
Talipes Equino Varus, Cleft Palate, and Club Hands	...	...	...	1
Metatarsus Varus	...	...	...	1

Postural Defects :—

Flat Feet	...	...	...	4
Paralytic Flat Foot	...	...	...	1
Kyphosis of Spine	...	...	...	1
Scoliosis of Spine	...	...	...	1

Miscellaneous :—

Coxa Vara	...	...	...	1
Encephalitis Lethargica	...	...	...	1
Sarcoma, Lt. Leg	...	...	...	1

The long waiting list which was compiled just prior to the inauguration of the clinic has now been dealt with, together with those discovered since that time and an increasing number of the cases now being brought forward are pre-school children referred by the Maternity and Child Welfare Department. It is most desirable that these cases should be discovered early and the necessary treatment carried out.

Of the new cases, 31 were the responsibility of the Education Committee, six of the Tuberculosis Committee and 25 of the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee. The figures for 1928 were 68, eight and twelve. 79 children from previous years (38 boys and 41 girls) were re-examined by the Surgeon, so that, with the addition of the 62 new cases, a total of 141 cases attended the clinic during the year. 94 of the total were the responsibility of the Education Committee, 35 of the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee and twelve of the Tuberculosis Committee.

A total of 1,017 attendances was made, an increase of 262 on last year's figure, 62 of these were new cases, 254 reviews by the Surgeon and 701 reviews by the Nurse. The proportion of attendances upon which the allocation of expense was made to the Committees mentioned was 676, 275 and 66, respectively. The majority of the attendances at the Nurse's sessions are for remedial exercises. Others are for measuring and fitting of splints, to receive instructions and for general review of case. Eleven plaster jackets and four foot plasters were fitted at the clinic.

There were eleven whole-day sessions at which the Surgeon and Nurse attended and the Nurse held 30 whole-day session alone. The numbers last year were twelve and 34 half-day sessions, respectively.

57 children were recommended by the Surgeon to wear splints or appliances and these were fitted at the clinic. These splints have a wide range and include iron, aluminium, celluloid and leather splints and calipers, spinal frames and specially designed boots and attachments to boots for deformities. These splints and appliances are obtained from, and alterations made at, various places according to the type of appliance required or the work to be done. Parents contribute towards the cost of these appliances according to a fixed scale of charges per weekly income. The total cost to the authority was £46 4s. 6d. and towards this, parents contributed £14 os. od.

Hospital treatment was advised in many instances and the following is a summary of the cases treated in this way :—

Liverpool Children's Hospital, Heswall, Cheshire.

This institution, which is a residential hospital school, is the country hospital of the Liverpool Children's Hospital, Myrtle Street, Liverpool, from which institution all cases are admitted and discharged. Seven children (four boys and three girls) were admitted and, including two girls who were in-patients at the beginning of the year, four children (three girls and one boy) were discharged and one girl withdrawn by the parent after 22 days stay and before completion of treatment. Four children (three boys and one girl) remained under treatment at the end of the year. Of the nine cases who received hospital treatment, four were chargeable to the Education Committee and five to the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee. Children suffering from surgical tuberculosis are referred to the Tuberculosis Committee for admission into beds which that Committee has in this institution and elsewhere. The average length of stay of completed cases was 247 days.

The total amount paid to the hospital authorities in respect of the maintenance of the four children chargeable to the Education Committee was £186 4s. 10d., towards which parents contributed £9 11s. 3d. Two of these cases were paid for entirely by the Committee, one paid the total contributions requested, viz., 7s. 6d. per week, and in the other case the parent died and a final payment of £1 13s. 9d. was made by the War Pensions Committee.

Liverpool Children's Hospital, Myrtle Street, Liverpool.

Cases for which out-patient treatment only is required are directed to attend this hospital. In addition to out-patient cases, children requiring short in-patient treatment up to about fourteen days are also admitted. Fourteen children were sent, ten for in-patient treatment and four as out-patients, and received treatment by, manipulation and plaster, six; X-ray examinations, five, and operative treatment, three. Eight of these cases were the responsibility of the Education Committee, five of the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee and one of the Army Authorities. The average length of stay of those treated as in-patients was five days. In addition to the above, two children received treatment at the Preston Royal Infirmary.

The total amount paid to the Myrtle Street Hospital in respect of the treatment of the cases chargeable to the Education Committee was £14 7s. 6d. The Committee do not request contributions towards this service, but one parent offered to pay the whole cost of treatment less the 50 per cent. Board of Education grant, and £5 8s. 9d. was received.

Thanks are due to the Preston Ladies Voluntary Workers' Association who have been of great assistance both in the clinics and in the homes of the cases.

The closest possible co-operation is maintained between the various Committees responsible for cases. The cases under school age are presented by an officer of the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee who receives instructions direct from the Orthopædic Surgeon, such as relate to massage and ultra-violet therapy.

(p) **Light Therapy.**

The sunlight clinic which was established last year and which was fully described in last year's report, continues in its popularity and is undoubtedly a successful adjunct to the School Medical Service. Though the total number of cases treated (78) is smaller than last year (105), the lamp has been employed to its utmost capacity. It has been found necessary to continue the treatment in some cases after a course has been completed, consequently, the number of new cases on the next course is diminished. We have not discovered any new marvellous curative action of artificial sunlight, our results corresponding very closely with those of last year. The three conditions most amenable to treatment are rickets, non-pulmonary tuberculosis and debility. Though we publish the number of children who gain in weight, it must not be overlooked that the normal child gains, but in the majority of cases the treated children had been stationary or losing weight for some time. The parents take a keen interest in the treatment and only four cases failed to complete the course, whereas we had fourteen cases last year. We have 50 children on the waiting list and twelve under treatment.

The total number of sessions during which the clinic was held was 80, compared with 70 last year, and the average attendance eleven, compared with twelve. Table XX in the Appendix contains detailed particulars of the cases treated and the results obtained.

6.—INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Notifiable infectious diseases as they affect school children are treated fully in the annual report of the Medical Officer of Health. In addition to the information received from medical practitioners as to legally notifiable diseases there is a large group of "minor" infectious conditions some of which cause loss of school attendance, serious illness and, in the case of whooping cough and influenza, a mortality which makes a perceptible mark upon the vital statistics. These diseases are whooping cough, mumps, chicken pox and influenza. The system by which early information as to these diseases is obtained is by way of notification by the head teachers to the Director of Education of the disease as the cause of or the suspected cause of absence from school of the children notified. The lists so obtained are transmitted to the Medical Officer of Health and the cases visited by the health visitors. The list of children so verified and amplified by the discovery of other children attending the particular school concerned are returned to the Director. The value of this work lies in the opportunity given to the staff for direct health teaching as to the nursing treatment of the patient, the importance of medical advice in the case of complications and the best means to take for the avoidance of the spread of infection. It also enables them to put the household in immediate touch with those charitable and public agencies which exist for their benefit.

Table XXI details the infectious diseases and the schools affected. There was a smart epidemic of measles beginning in September and declining towards the end of the year. Whooping cough was strongly in evidence in the early months of the year, dying out towards the beginning of summer. Chicken pox was present throughout the whole year, with an excess in the spring and early summer months. Influenza caused a considerable amount of sickness amongst the children. School closure was not resorted to in any instance except in the case of the Winckley Square Convent, which was advised to close from the

20th March until the end of the Easter term on account of Scarlet Fever. Certificates under schedule 4, rule 23 of the Code of Education, certifying that the average attendance had fallen below 60 per cent. on account of epidemic illness were issued in respect of the following schools:—

Schools.	Week ending	Disease.
Eldon Street Infants'	Feb. 15th	Whooping Cough
St. Andrew's Infants'	" "	Influenza
St. Cuthbert's Infants'	" "	do.
Eldon Street Infants'	Feb. 22nd	Whooping Cough
St. Andrew's Infants'	" "	Influenza
St. Cuthbert's Infants'	March 1st	do.
" "	March 8th	do.
St. Mark's Infants'	Sept. 20th	Measles
" "	Sept. 27th	do.
All Saints' Infants'	Oct. 4th	do.
St. Mark's Infants'	" "	do.
Eldon Street Infants'	" "	do.
" "	Oct. 11th	do.
All Saints' Infants'	" "	do.
" "	Oct. 18th	do.
Eldon Street Infants'	" "	do.
" "	Oct. 25th	do.
St. Mary's C. of E. Infants'	" "	do.
St. Andrew's Infants'	" "	Measles & Chicken Pox
St. Augustine's Infants'	Nov. 1st	Measles
St. Peter's Infants'	" "	do.
St. Andrew's Infants'	" "	Measles, Chicken Pox and Mumps
St. Peter's Infants'	Nov. 8th	Measles
St. Cuthbert's Infants'	" "	do.
St. Augustine's Infants'	" "	do.
St. Thomas's Infants'	" "	do.
St. Andrew's Infants'	" "	Measles & Chicken Pox
St. Augustine's Infants'	Nov. 15th	Measles
St. Cuthbert's Infants'	" "	do.
St. Peter's Infants'	" "	do.
Emmanuel Infants'	" "	do.
St. Andrew's Infants'	Nov. 22nd	Measles & Chicken Pox
St. Augustine's Infants'	" "	Measles
Emmanuel Infants'	" "	Measles and Diphtheria
St. Cuthbert's Infants'	" "	Measles
St. Andrew's Infants'	" "	Measles & Chicken Pox
" "	Nov. 29th	do.
Emmanuel Infants'	Dec. 6th	Measles
Ashton Wesleyan Infants'	" "	do.
St. Andrew's Infants'	" "	Measles & Chicken Pox
Ashton Wesleyan Infants'	Dec. 13th	Measles
St. Andrew's Infants'	" "	Measles & Chicken Pox
Ashton Wesleyan Infants'	Dec. 19th	Measles

These compare with six certificates issued to one school in 1928 and 45 certificates representing 24 schools in 1927.

7.—FOLLOWING UP.

A total of 7,479 home visits were paid by the nurses in respect of defects found during medical, dental and other inspections at schools and also for various other reasons arising during the course of the year. The number of visits paid in 1928 was 7,501. Table XXII in the Appendix gives a classification of the defects for which these were made and also the extent to which repeat visits were necessary.

The defect which causes the largest amount of visiting is uncleanness and totals 3,143, an increase of 520 on the previous year, the number in that year being 2,623. The next largest figure is 1,624, in respect of dental defects; the number of visits in 1928 for this reason was 1,846. Enlarged tonsils and adenoids and defective vision cause the largest number of visits in respect of medical defects and numbered 994 and 956, respectively, as compared with 1,207 and 1,113 in 1928. Fewer repeat visits were necessary in respect of these defects than last year which indicates that parents are realising the importance of having their children attended to as early as possible after discovery of a defect. The number of visits under the heading of "special" cases (520) is considerably larger than last year (352) owing to the fact that a case of smallpox developed at one of the secondary schools and necessitated the daily inspection of the contacts at their homes. The approximate number of visits paid for this reason was 230, which comprises almost half of the total.

The assistance of the officer for the National Association for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children was sought in two instances.

8.—OPEN AIR SCHOOL.

An Open Air school is now regarded everywhere as a necessary adjunct to the proper functioning of a school medical service. The average period of attendance is one year and five months and during this time the child's educational needs are considered equally and parallel with his physical requirements. What the school demonstrates daily is that regular medical attention combined with good food, adequate rest, fresh air and teaching is the most sure method of enabling the weakly child to become strong and healthy in both mind and body, and with this object in view the staff of the Open Air School work together in the various branches of its organisation. The general arrangements and method of working this school have been described in previous reports and do not require repetition here.

In addition to the department which deals with the physically defective children, there is carried out, in a separate department, the education of the mentally defectives. This branch of the activities of the school is dealt with and discussed in subsequent paragraphs, i.e. under heading number 13.

A well-equipped clinic is included in the premises of the school and here is carried out all the medical work connected with the children in both departments, an artificial sunlight clinic and an orthopædic clinic. The two latter clinics have already been discussed in previous pages. In addition to the above, the pupils from three nearby schools, St. Gregory's, Deepdale Council and Deepdale Modern, attend the inspection and minor ailments treatment clinics, when the necessity arises.

The waiting list for admission has never been below about 40 during the year, consequently, the school has always had its full complement of children and from an inspection of Table XXIII of the Appendix one can see that this has been the case. A total of 233 children passed through the Open Air School during 1929, consisting of 137 who were in attendance at the beginning of the year and 96 who were admitted during the year. The number of those discharged was 106 leaving 131 on the register at the end of the year. The various reasons for discharge are specified in the table. The average attendance has increased from 119 last year to 125 in 1929, and the period of attendance of those discharged averages one year and five months, compared with one year and two months in 1928. The average of the girls is higher than that of the boys, the boys being one year and four months and the girls one year and seven months. Debility and bronchitis have always been the principal causes of admission to the Open Air School and of the 96 children admitted, 37 suffered from the former defect and 19 from the latter.

A detailed analysis of reasons for admission comprises one of the tables in the Appendix. Particulars of cases treated and attendances at the minor ailments treatment clinic are included in Table XIII which relates to all the clinics and the attendances of the children from the three schools previously mentioned, at the inspection clinic are included in Table XII. In addition, there were 96 children examined on admission, 172 special examinations, 341 re-examinations and 197 examinations of children who were receiving artificial sunlight treatment.

All the children in the school are bathed weekly. 3,797 baths were given to the children attending the department for physical defectives and 2,190 to those attending the department for mentally defectives, a total of 5,987.

9.—PHYSICAL TRAINING.

No organised method of physical training is in operation at elementary schools and gymnasiums do not form part of the schools premises, but the training is undertaken by the teachers in a very efficient manner, despite these handicaps, and great credit is due to them for their excellent services in this matter.

Playing fields have been made on Penwortham Holme and at Frenchwood and with the Parks in the other quarters of the town, ample facilities are available for the children to play organised games.

In the case of secondary schools, physical training forms a very important part of the curriculum and the schools are furnished with well-equipped gymnasiums and apparatus under the direction of specially qualified masters and mistresses. Each school has also its own playing fields for properly organised games.

10.—PROVISION OF MEALS.

48,411 meals were supplied during the year at the two centres situated in Marsh Lane and Glover's Court, compared with 37,825 in 1928. The number of children attending was 270 and in 1928, 260.

11.—SCHOOL BATHS.

The effect of a good summer shews itself very definitely in the attendances at the swimming baths. The attendances during 1929 are a substantial increase on those of previous years as the following particulars prove. At the four baths available—Saul Street, Moor Park, Waverley Park and Haslam Park—19,450 visits were made by school children, compared with 5,496 in 1928, and 12,125 in 1927. Preparations for the Pageant was the chief factor in reducing the attendances in 1928. A standing arrangement is made with each school for the children to attend at a certain time each week and this they do accompanied by a teacher.

12.—CO-OPERATION.

The co-operation of the various parties concerned in the education, treatment and well-being of school children is a necessary asset to the conduct of a successful and smooth running School Medical Service organisation, and from the parents, the teachers, and the staff of the Director of Education, this has been forthcoming at all times. The parents take great interest in the clinics and attend, with few exceptions, when requested, and this greatly facilitates the diagnosis, treatment and cure of cases. The majority of parents are also only too anxious to carry out any home treatment which may be prescribed by the doctors or nurses.

The assistance of the school teachers is freely given and much appreciated and although they are sometimes placed in difficulties by lack of accommodation in their schools, the doctor's visits are always welcome and the inspections carried out in the smoothest possible manner. The teachers' help is invaluable in obtaining regular daily attendance of the children under treatment.

The co-operation of the school attendance officers and other members of the staff of the Director of Education is close and cordial and a great help to the service. There is an almost daily interchange of information.

Reference to the work of the Preston Ladies Voluntary Workers' Association has been made in the paragraphs relating to the Orthopædic Clinic and thanks are due to them for their untiring efforts in the work of this department.

13.—BLIND, DEAF, DEFECTIVE AND EPILEPTIC CHILDREN.

Mental Deficiency.

During the year 35 children were examined for the purpose of ascertainment of mental ability. The system used is the Stanford revision of the Binet Simon test.

Two children were certified to be imbeciles, 21 as feeble-minded and the remaining twelve proved to be merely dull or backward. An imbecile is a " person in whose case there exists mental defectiveness which, though not amounting to idiocy, is yet so pronounced that they are incapable of managing themselves or their affairs or, in the case of children, of being taught to do so." A feeble-minded child is a " person in whose case there exists mental defective-

ness which, though not amounting to imbecility, is yet so pronounced that they require care, supervision and control for their own protection, or in the case of children, that they appear to be permanently incapable by reason of such defectiveness of receiving proper benefit from instruction in ordinary schools.''

The two imbeciles were notified to the Local Authority under the Mental Deficiency Act, the 21 feeble-minded children were recommended to attend the Special School for Mentally Defective Children situated on Moor Park, and the twelve dull and backward children directed to attend an ordinary public elementary school.

The intelligence quotient, that is, the mental age as compared with the actual age, expressed as a percentage of the latter, of the second group of children ranged from 50 per cent. to 75 per cent. The majority of the children in the higher percentages suffered from some physical defect which would act as a mechanical hindrance to education and who, with specialised treatment and education, might be put on a level with the ordinary child.

The majority of the dull or backward children, whose intelligence quotients ranged from 64 per cent. and upwards suffered from some physical defect or disease which disguised their mental ability and, with the exception of five, these were directed to return to their own school. The five children referred to were recommended for admission to the Open Air School for physically defective children.

The education of mentally defective (feeble minded) children is carried out at the Special School, Moor Park. The same number of children were admitted during 1929 as the previous year, namely nineteen, twenty children left the school and 69, consisting of 35 boys and 34 girls, remained on the register at the end of the year, compared with 70 at the end of 1928. Of the children leaving, fourteen were fourteen years of age, one was aged fifteen, three were found to be ineducable and two were re-admitted to an ordinary elementary school. Two of the three who were found to be ineducable were re-certified as imbeciles and the other was of too low a grade of feeble-mindedness. The three cases were notified to the Local Authority under the Mental Deficiency Act.

The power conferred on the Authority to enforce the attendance of these children until the age of sixteen years has not yet been used.

64 re-examinations of children attending the school were carried out during the year at the Open Air School Clinic.

The education of this class of child is an entirely different undertaking from that in respect of ordinary elementary school children and therefore requires specialised treatment. Each child must be studied individually and its particular aptitudes taken into consideration when drawing up a scheme of education. This work is, to a large extent, handicraft in character and many useful and really beautiful articles are made by them. These include raffia work, rush work, rug making, basket making, carpentry, sewing and clay modelling. Gardening also forms part of this curriculum.

In addition to the foregoing, there were at the end of 1929 three girls in Allerton Priory and three boys at Pontville residential schools for the mentally defective.

Blind Children.

Three children, recommended for the purpose to the Ophthalmic Surgeon, were examined by him and found to have insufficient vision to enable them to be taught in an ordinary elementary school and were recommended to attend an appropriate special school.

During the year there were four boys and eight girls receiving tuition in the Home for the Blind, Fulwood, two boys and three girls being trainees, one boy in the Home for the Blind, Liverpool, one boy in the College for the Blind, Norwood, London, and one boy in the Royal Residential School for the Blind, Manchester.

Deaf and Dumb Children.

Four boys and three girls were in attendance at the Royal Cross School for the Deaf, and two boys and one girl at the Boston Spa Home for the Deaf.

Epileptic Children.

These children have already been reported upon in paragraph 5 (n).

14.—SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

The secondary schools now receiving systematic medical inspection number five, viz., The Park School, Winckley Square Convent, Lark Hill Convent, The Grammar School and the Catholic College. Detailed particulars of the numbers inspected in each age at the respective schools, the total number of specific defects discovered and the percentages of defects at each school are contained in Table XXIV.

The total number examined in 1929 was 1,715, compared with 1,720 in 1928. The numbers inspected at each school, compared with last year, are as follows :—Park School, 591 and 613 in 1928; Winckley Square Convent, 257 and 232 in 1928; Lark Hill Convent, 179 and 157 in 1928; Grammar School, 381 and 435 in 1928, and Catholic College, 307 and 283 in 1928.

The table of defects indicates that defective teeth still forms the largest percentage of the specified diseases and defective vision and enlarged tonsils and adenoids the next outstanding finding of the medical officers. All three of these defects have increased since last year, dental defects from 21.8 per cent. in 1928 to 24.95 per cent. in 1929, defective vision from 6.3 per cent. to 8.51 per cent. and enlarged tonsils and adenoids from 3.7 per cent. to 4.08 per cent. Dental diseases increased in all the schools, defective vision increased at the Lark Hill Convent, the Grammar School and the Catholic College, but was less at the Park School and the Winckley Square Convent and nose and throat defects increased at the Park School and Grammar School and decreased at the Winckley Square Convent, Lark Hill Convent and the Catholic College. The total of defects gives a percentage of 44.78 per cent. compared with 38.08 per cent. in 1928, and the classification shews that the figures have increased at all the schools except the Winckley Square Convent, in which case a decrease occurred.

Routine dental inspection and treatment of pupils attending the secondary schools, similar to that carried out in respect of elementary school children would be of great benefit in reducing the amount of this class of defect.

APPENDIX.

Tables I to IX are Statistical Tables prepared for the Board of Education.

TABLE I.

Return of Medical Inspections, 1st January to 31st December, 1929.

A.—ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

	No. of Code Group Inspections		Total
	Boys	Girls	
Entrants	1131	1143	2274
Intermediates	1108	1128	2236
Leavers	785	747	1532
No. of other Routine Inspections ...	545	517	1062
Total	3569	3535	7104

B.—OTHER INSPECTIONS.

	Boys	Girls	Total
No. of Special Inspections—			
(a) School ...	39	31	70
(b) Clinic ...	...	...	2755
No. of Re-inspections ...	1025	1098	2123
Total	1064	1129	4968

TABLE II.

Return of Defects found by Medical Inspection in the year ended 31st December, 1929.

DEFECT OR DISEASE.	ROUTINE INSPECTION			SPECIAL INSPECTIONS	
	NO. OF DEFECTS.		Requiring to be kept under observation but not requiring Treatment	Requiring Treatment	Requiring to be kept under observation but not requiring Treatment
	1	2			
Malnutrition	...	...	...	...	...
Uncleanliness Head	...	...	...	...	...
" Body	...	...	...	...	...
Skin	{ Ringworm, Scalp	3	...	37	...
	" Body	...	...	19	...
	{ Scabies	3	...	19	...
	{ Impetigo	6	...	54	...
	{ Other Diseases(non-tubercular)	7	...	76	...
Eye	{ Blepharitis	5	...	28	...
	{ Conjunctivitis	2	...	102	...
	{ Keratitis	1	...	...	...
	{ Corneal Opacities	...	...	1	...
	{ Defective Vision	358	18	127	...
	{ Squint	34	...	21	...
	{ Other Conditions	3	1	46	...
Ear	{ Defective Hearing	5	...	40	1
	{ Otitis Media	36	1	114	...
	{ Other Ear Diseases	...	...	95	...
Nose and Throat	{ Enlarged Tonsils	256	205	138	53
	Adenoids	5	1	31	...
	{ Enlarged Tonsils and Adenoids	6	1	18	...
	Other Conditions	12	11	183	3

Enlarged Cervical Glands (non-tubercular).	26	80	107	17
Defective Speech	...	1	2	...
Teeth :—Dental Diseases	4	...	19	...
Heart and Circulation { Heart Disease :—	...	...	3	...
Organic	6	19	13	18
Functional	24	8	40	1
Anaemia	38	23	87	4
Lungs { Bronchitis	4	12	54	2
{ Other non-tubercular Diseases	...	...	...	...
Pulmonary :—	...	...	2	...
Definite	1	1	8	...
Suspected	...	1	...	...
Non-Pulmonary :—	...	...	3	...
Glands	...	1	1	...
Spine	...	...	...	...
Hip	...	...	...	...
Other Bones and Joints..	...	...	1	...
Skin	...	...	...	...
Other Forms	...	...	5	...
Nervous System { Epilepsy	...	1	8	...
{ Chorea	1	...	17	...
{ Other Conditions	...	...	15	...
Deformities { Rickets	7	...	5	...
{ Spinal Curvature	...	...	...	...
{ Other Forms	3	1	15	...
Other Defects and Diseases	4	2	1102	1

TABLE III.

Return of all Exceptional Children in the Area.

		Boys	Girls	TOTAL
BLIND (including partially blind).	(i) Suitable for training in a School or Class for the totally blind.	6	3	9
		...	...	...
		...	...	...
		...	...	...
		...	...	...
	(ii) Suitable for training in a School or Class for the partially blind.	1	5	6
		2	1	3
		...	...	...
		...	1	1
		...	...	...
DEAF (including Deaf and Dumb and partially deaf).	(i) Suitable for training in a School or Class for the totally deaf and dumb.	6	4	10
		...	...	...
		...	...	...
		...	...	...
		...	...	...
	(ii) Suitable for training in a School or Class for the partially deaf.	...	...	...
		1	...	1
		...	...	...
		...	...	...
		...	...	...
MENTALLY DEFECTIVE.	Feeble-minded (cases not notifiable to the Local Control Authority).	49	40	89
		14	17	31
		3	3	6
		38	33	71
		...	2	2
EPILEPTICS.	Notified to the Local Control Authority.	17	15	32
		11	4	15
		...	...	...
		1	...	1
		...	...	...
	Suffering from severe Epilepsy.	1	3	4

EPILEPTICS (cont.).

Suffering from Epilepsy which is not severe.	Attending Public Elementary Schools At no School or Institution	7	2	9
		2	...	2
Infectious Pulmonary and Glandular Tuberculosis.	At Sanatoria or Sanatorium Schools approved by the Ministry of Health or the Board At Other Institutions At no School or Institution	...	...	...
		...	...	...
Non-infectious but active Pulmonary and Glandular Tuberculosis.	At Sanatoria or Sanatorium Schools approved by the Ministry of Health or the Board At Certified Residential Open Air Schools At Certified Day Open Air Schools At Public Elementary Schools At Other Institutions At no School or Institution	...	...	...
		...	...	...
Delicate Children (e.g., pre or latent Tuberculosis, Mal-nutrition, Debility. Anæmia, etc.).	At Certified Residential Open Air Schools At Certified Day Open Air Schools At Public Elementary Schools At Other Institutions At no School or Institution	...	...	...
		135	98	233
Active non-pulmonary Tuberculosis.	At Sanatoria or Hospital Schools approved by the Ministry of Health or the Board At Public Elementary Schools At Other Institutions At no School or Institution	41	33	74
		...	...	...
Crippled Children (other than those with active Tuberculous disease, e.g., children suffering from paralysis, etc., and including those with severe heart disease).	At Sanatoria or Hospital Schools approved by the Ministry of Health or the Board At Public Elementary Schools At Other Institutions At no School or Institution	...	...	...
		...	...	...
Crippled Children (other than those with active Tuberculous disease, e.g., children suffering from paralysis, etc., and including those with severe heart disease).	At Certified Hospital Schools At Certified Residential Cripple Schools At Certified Day Cripple Schools At Public Elementary Schools At Other Institutions At no School or Institution	1	...	1
		...	...	...
Crippled Children (other than those with active Tuberculous disease, e.g., children suffering from paralysis, etc., and including those with severe heart disease).	At Certified Hospital Schools At Certified Residential Cripple Schools At Certified Day Cripple Schools At Public Elementary Schools At Other Institutions At no School or Institution	...	...	...
		52	58	110
Crippled Children (other than those with active Tuberculous disease, e.g., children suffering from paralysis, etc., and including those with severe heart disease).	At Certified Hospital Schools At Certified Residential Cripple Schools At Certified Day Cripple Schools At Public Elementary Schools At Other Institutions At no School or Institution	1	1	2
		11	9	20

PHYSICALLY DEFECTIVE.

TABLE IV.

Number of individual children found at routine medical inspection
to require treatment (excluding Uncleanliness and Dental Diseases).

Group	Number of Children		Percentage of Children found to require Treatment
	Inspected	Found to require Treatment	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Code Groups :			
Entrants	2274	195	8.57
Intermediates	2236	347	15.5
Leavers	1532	256	16.7
Total (Code Groups).....	6042	798	13.2
Other Routine Inspections... (School leavers).	*1062	...	...

*This figure consists of the leavers at the Summer, Mid, and Xmas Terms only.

TABLE V.

Return of defects treated during the year ended 31st December, 1929.

GROUP I.—Minor Ailments (excluding Uncleanliness, for which see Group V).

Disease or Defect.	Number of defects treated, or under treatment during the year.		
	Under the Authority's Scheme.	Otherwise.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Skin—			
Ringworm, Scalp and Body	143	5	148
Scabies	11	—	11
Impetigo	441	3	444
Other Skin Disease	78	5	83
Minor Eye Defects—			
External and other, but excluding cases falling in Group II.	340	8	348
Minor Ear Defects	290	46	336
Miscellaneous (<i>e.g.</i> , Minor Injuries, Bruises, Sores, Chilblains, etc.)	2456	37	2493
TOTAL	3759	104	3863

TABLE VI.

GROUP II.—Defective Vision and Squint (Excluding Minor Eye Defects Treated as Minor Ailments—Group I.).

Defect or Disease	Number of Defects dealt with			
	Under the Authority's Scheme	Submitted to Refraction by Private Practitioner or at Hospital apart from the Authority's Scheme	Otherwise	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Errors of Refraction (including Squint) ...	1018	17	12	1047
Other Defect or Disease of the Eye (excluding those recorded in Group I.)	...	...	...	...
Total	1018	17	12	1047

Total number of children for whom spectacles were prescribed :—

(a) Under the Authority's Scheme.	837
(b) Otherwise	23

Total number of children who obtained or received spectacles :—

(a) Under the Authority's Scheme	694
(b) Otherwise	23
(c) Supplied free by the Education Committee ...	60

TABLE VII.

Group III.—Treatment of Defects of Nose and Throat.

NUMBER OF DEFECTS.				
Received Operative Treatment.			Received other forms of Treatment	Total Number Treated
Under the Authority's Scheme, in Clinic or Hospital	By Private Practitioner or at Hospital, apart from the Authority's Scheme	Total		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
454	5	459	128	587

TABLE VIII.

Dental Defects.

(1) Number of Children who were :—

(a) Inspected by the Dentists :

Aged :

Routine Age Groups	4	...	—	Total	...	...	6766
	5	...	—				
	6	...	1240				
	7	...	1545				
	8	...	1582				
	9	...	1452				
	10	...	895				
	11	...	23				
	12	...	13				
	13	...	15				
	14	...	1				
	15	...	—				
	16	...	—				

Specials	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2318
Grand Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9084

			Routine	Special	Total
(b) Found to require treatment	...	...	3055	2318	5373
(c) Actually treated	...	...	2144	2318	4462
(d) Re-treated during the year as the result of periodical examination...			858	...	858
(2) Half-days devoted to	{ Inspection ... Treatment ...	{ 41 885 }	Total ...	926	
(3) Attendances made by children for treatment	...	...	...	...	7690
(4) Fillings	...	{ Permanent Teeth ... Temporary Teeth ...	{ 8023 — }	Total ...	8023
(5) Extractions	...	{ Permanent Teeth ... Temporary Teeth ...	{ 990 2413 }	Total ...	3403
(6) Administrations of general anæsthetics for extractions...			...	...	620
7) Other operations	...	{ Permanent Teeth ... Temporary Teeth ...	{ 2115 — }	Total ...	2115

TABLE IX.

GROUP V.—Uncleanliness and Verminous Conditions.

(1) Average number of visits per school made during the year by the School Nurses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
(2) Total number of examinations of children in the schools by School Nurses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24780
(3) Number of individual children found unclean—								
			Few Nits	...	...	3377		
			Moderate Nits	...	...	2917		
			Severe Nits	...	...	293		
			Vermin	...	...	10		
			Total	...	...	6597		
(4) Number of children cleansed under arrangements made by the Local Education Authority	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
(5) Number of cases in which legal proceedings were taken :—								
(a) Under the Education Act, 1921	...	...	...	...	...	—		
(b) Under School Attendance Bye-laws	...	...	...	...	...	—		

TABLE X.

School Accommodation and Average Attendance.

	Number of Schools	Recognised Accommodation	Average attendance for year ended 31st March, 1929
Church of England ...	19	13478	6547
Roman Catholic ...	11	9958	5928
Nonconformist ...	6	2543	1844
Council ...	6	3024	2055
Total ...	42	29003	16374

TABLE XI.

Total number of Children examined (all forms).

					YEAR OF EXAMINATION				
					1929	1928	1927	1926	1925
Entrants	...	...	...	...	2274	2485	2432	2865	2157
Intermediate	...	...	...	...	2236	1584	1405	2780	1404
Leavers	...	...	...	...	1532	1560	1792	625	2070
School Term Leavers	...			...	1062	...	...	...	...
Special Cases (a) Clinic	...			...	2775	2742	2683	2907	2807
(b) School	...			...	70	103	160	92	123
Re-inspections, School	...			...	2123	1860	1689	2437	1717
Totals	...	...	...	...	12072	10334	10161	11706	10278

TABLE XII.

Medical Inspection Clinics.

Defect.	On Books, 1st Jan. 1929.	New Cases.	Dis- charged.	Left on the Books 31st Dec., 1929.
Malnutrition	21	101	101	21
Uncleanliness—Head	1	...	1	...
„ Body	1	1	2	...
Skin Disease	35	205	214	26
Eye	2	273	264	11
Ear	12	246	239	19
Nose and Throat	27	297	307	17
Enlarged Glands	2	102	89	15
Defective Speech	...	2	1	1
Teeth	...	18	18	...
Heart and Circulation	20	50	62	8
Lungs	44	138	154	28
Tuberculosis—Pulmonary	5	9	10	4
„ Non-Pulmonary	7	9	14	2
Nervous System	17	40	46	11
Deformities	7	19	24	2
Other Defects	53	1102	1090	65
Total	254	2612	2636	230
Clinics: Miller Arcade	180	1783	1826	137
Barlow Street... ..	71	737	741	67
Open-Air School	3	92	69	26

Total attendances for the last five years :—

	Miller Arcade Clinic.	Barlow Street Clinic.	Open Air School	Total.
1929	4045	2685	190	6920
1928	4376	2417	43	6836
1927	4123	2138	145	6406
1926	4422	2280	...	6702
1925	...	...	...	6023

TABLE XIII.

Minor Ailments Treatment Clinics.

Defect.	On Books, 1st Jan. 1929.	New Cases.	Dis- charged.	Left on the Books 31st Dec., 1929.
Skin :				
Ringworm, Scalp and Body	10	133	128	15
Scabies	...	11	10	1
Impetigo	18	423	437	4
Other Skin Diseases ...	6	72	72	6
Minor Eye Defects :				
External and other, but ex- cluding cases falling in Table IV., Group I.	22	318	324	16
Minor Ear Defects	57	233	219	71
Miscellaneous (<i>e.g.</i> , Minor Injuries, Bruises, Sores, Chilblains, etc.)	56	2400	2404	52
Total	169	3590	3594	165
Clinics : Miller Arcade	115	2837	2843	109
Barlow Street	34	604	604	34
Open-Air School... ..	20	149	147	22

Total attendances for the last five years :—

	Miller Arcade		Barlow Street		Open Air School		Total	
	New Cases	Attend- ances	New Cases	Attend- ances	New Cases	Attend- ances	New Cases	Attend- ances
1929	2837	30211	604	13204	149	4876	3590	48291
1928	2757	28511	763	11976	159	4128	3679	44615
1927	2530	30207	847	10155	224	4801	3601	45163
1926	2291	27494	760	8431	183	5371	3234	41296
1925	...	...	...	...	...	...	2653	33488

TABLE XIV.
Tonsils and Adenoids.
Number of defects found at Routine Inspections.

	No. examined	No. referred for treatment	%	No. referred for observation	%
Entrants—Boys ...	1131	40	3.53	44	3.89
Girls ...	1143	67	5.86	55	4.81
Intermediate—Boys	1108	39	3.51	32	2.88
Girls	1128	57	5.05	41	3.63
Leavers—Boys ...	785	28	3.56	12	1.52
Girls ...	747	36	4.81	23	3.07
Totals	6042	267	4.41	207	3.42

TABLE XV.
Defective Vision.
Number of Defects found.

				Routine Medical Inspection.					
				No. examined		No. referred for treatment		Percentage referred	
				1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929
Intermediate Group—Boys ...	(aged 8—9)	Boys	...	830	1108	95	101	11.4	9.1
		Girls	...	754	1128	66	109	8.8	9.6
Leavers Group—Boys ...	(aged 12)	Boys	...	783	785	91	67	11.6	8.5
		Girls	...	779	747	103	90	13.3	12.0

Work of the Refraction Clinic.

	1927	1928	1929
No. of Sessions	126	123	124
Total No. of Refractions carried out	908	828	1018
Total No. of Prescriptions given	678	676	837
Total Attendances	1936	1863	2302
Average Attendance per Session	15.5	15.2	18.5

TABLE XVI.

Summary of the Work of the Dental Surgeons.
For the Period January 1st, to December 31st, 1929.
ROUTINE GROUPS.

SCHOOLS VISITED	Number of Children Examined at School	No Treatment required	Number requiring Treatment	Number accepted Treatment	Number refused Treatment	Own Dentist	Particulars of Attendances and Work at Dental Clinic						
							Number attended Clinic	No. of Actual Attendances at Clinic	Number Re-treated	No. of Extractions	No. of Stoppings	No. of Dressings	No. of Scalings
*English Martyrs	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	6	...	...	10	3	...
*St. Peter's	...	...	...	1	...	...	4	12	...	...	17	7	...
*Moor Park Wesleyan	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
*Emmanuel	...	...	...	3	...	...	2	4	...	...	10	...	...
*Eldon Street	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	5	...	...	4	4	...
*St. Mary's C.E.	...	...	...	4	...	...	7	13	...	...	26	7	...
*St. Mark's	...	...	...	9	...	...	9	15	4	...	24	6	...
*St. Cuthbert's	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	...	...
*Roebuck Council	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	5	...	...	11	1	...
*Sacred Heart	...	...	...	7	...	...	34	49	17	3	125	3	...
*St. Matthew's	...	2	3	14	...	...	104	235	41	1	383	59	...
*Deepdale Council	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	17	...	...	37	1	...
*Open Air, Physical Defectives	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	21	...	...	23	11	...
*Orchard	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	17	...	...	19	7	...
*Ropers'	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	11	...	...	9	6	...
*St. Andrew's	...	2	14	14	...	...	20	64	7	2	98	32	...
*St. Ignatius'	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	4	...	...
*St. Michael's	...	3	1	1	...	...	26	41	14	1	53	19	...
*Hincksman's Memorial	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	9	2	...	18	2	...
*Talbot	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	31	2	...	40	17	...
*St. Mary's R.C.	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	2	...	6	...	...
*St. Stephen's	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	17	2	2	38	4	...
*St. Jude's	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	7	...	...	10	...	...
*Ashton Wesleyan	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	48	12	...	73	10	...
St. Luke's	...	112	93	78	11	4	72	148	29	1	224	43	...
St. Joseph's	...	368	183	140	24	19	117	312	47	...	513	86	...
St. Mary's Wesleyan	...	74	70	50	16	4	50	92	24	1	172	26	...
Ribbleton Avenue	...	110	82	66	7	9	69	156	25	...	279	24	...

St. Matthew's Branch	...	70	53	17	10	6	1	12	17	...	...	36	...	...
St. Saviour's ...	...	176	90	86	68	7	11	47	101	20	2	171	34	...
St. Augustine's	...	416	210	206	167	24	15	167	297	78	4	487	70	...
St. Ignatius'	...	574	340	234	189	27	18	180	451	56	11	641	103	...
Blessed Sacrament	...	100	63	37	30	2	5	28	56	10	...	115	8	...
Frenchwood Council	...	222	107	115	68	23	24	66	194	33	7	310	66	...
English Martyrs'	...	464	266	198	135	16	47	105	229	27	6	396	55	...
St. James'	...	23	16	7	6	...	1	6	10	6	...	21	3	...
Parish Church ...	...	138	75	63	50	2	11	52	110	35	7	197	42	...
St. Thomas'	...	279	138	141	120	21	...	104	201	31	10	327	70	...
Open Air "A"	...	132	73	59	59	...	...	44	124	12	3	207	44	...
Moor Park Wesleyan	...	294	155	139	100	21	18	94	252	27	5	416	85	...
Christ Church ...	...	208	94	114	88	16	10	83	191	50	13	367	52	...
St. Paul's	...	188	98	90	73	12	5	60	153	27	9	223	54	...
Emmanuel	...	325	181	144	95	28	21	81	158	29	...	263	44	...
St. Cuthbert's	...	50	30	20	16	1	3	13	29	2	...	56	8	...
Orchard	...	72	35	37	26	10	1	17	50	9	2	64	24	...
All Saints'	...	168	82	86	62	20	4	58	133	26	5	184	56	...
Holy Trinity	...	51	27	24	21	3	...	15	32	4	...	44	17	...
St. Wilfrid's	...	82	38	44	35	9	...	36	74	17	2	76	26	...
Eldon Street	...	195	107	88	74	6	8	69	174	38	...	282	66	...
St. Gregory's	...	86	59	27	25	...	2	19	36	4	...	65	9	...
Open Air "B"	...	43	27	16	12	3	1	11	22	6	2	36	8	...
St. Mary's R.C.	...	98	56	42	31	10	1	26	83	16	5	128	43	...
St. Peter's	...	179	88	91	64	14	13	59	124	33	2	228	45	...
Roebuck Street Council	...	266	147	119	90	21	8	84	176	34	3	292	55	...
Roper's Boys	...	114	70	44	34	9	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. Stephen's	...	162	72	90	61	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Talbot ...	...	474	243	231	146	60	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Routine Group Totals	...	6766	3711	3055	2347	458	290	2144	4820	858	109	7860	1465	18

* Dental Inspection was carried out at these Schools during 1928.

TABLE XVII.

Children Inspected in the Routine Age Groups during the last five years.

YEAR	AGES													Totals
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
1929	...	...	1240	1545	1582	1452	895	23	13	15	1	...	...	6766
1928	...	...	2044	2211	2051	1271	257	23	19	16	4	...	...	7896
1927	...	...	1752	1968	1079	280	36	26	37	47	8	...	...	5233
1926	...	...	2109	1500	408	21	37	40	46	53	9	...	1	4224
1925	...	...	574	558	13	29	120	203	114	3	5	...	...	1647

TABLE XVIII.

Casuals attending Dental Clinic.

AGES					Number attended Clinic	No. of Actual Attend- ances at Clinic	No. of Extrac- tions	No. of Gas Adminis- trations	No. of Stoppings	No. of Dressings	No. of Scalings
Aged	4	...	...	...	82	84	71	2	1	25	...
„	5	...	...	...	181	185	202	8	...	32	...
„	6	...	...	...	302	310	345	12	12	39	...
„	7	...	...	...	343	386	499	46	2	33	...
„	8	...	...	...	388	440	525	63	29	54	...
„	9	...	...	...	312	379	500	76	6	49	...
„	10	...	...	...	164	248	310	89	12	58	2
„	11	...	...	...	159	219	184	62	27	81	2
„	12	...	...	...	162	256	265	104	32	102	1
„	13	...	...	...	193	308	338	134	37	127	1
„	14	...	...	...	32	55	55	24	5	26	...
Total Casuals					2318	2870	3294	620	163	626	6
Corresponding numbers in :											
	1928	...	...	...	1931	2428	2680	591	302	505	2
	1927	...	...	...	2059	2316	3118	631	1921	256	6
	1926	...	...	...	1593	1859	1878	434	1141	81	5
	1925	...	...	...	1133	1578	962	55	1237	56	1

TABLE XIX.

Summary of the Work carried out during the last ten years.

YEAR		Number of Children Examined at School	No Treatment required	Number requiring Treatment	Number accepted Treatment	Number refused Treatment	Own Dentist	PARTICULARS OF ATTENDANCES AND WORK AT DENTAL CLINIC.					
								Number attended Clinic	No. of Actual Attendances at Clinic	No. of Extractions	No. of Stoppings	No. of Dressings	No. of Scalings
1929	Routine Groups	...	...	...	...	...	290	2144	4820	109	7860	1465	18
	Casuals	...	...	...	...	...	...	2318	2870	3294	163	626	6
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	290	4462	7690	3403	8023	2091	24
1928	...	9084	3711	5373	4665	458	396	4095	6646	2830	7288	1567	13
1927	...	9827	4636	5191	4462	375	329	3822	7015	4487	10348	1644	8
1926	...	7292	2537	4755	4018	408	292	2834	6280	1977	7735	2777	9
1925	...	5817	2230	3587	3034	261	234	1718	4078	1006	4939	1537	44
1924	...	2781	715	2066	1779	53	161	1578	3554	1021	3898	1110	35
1923	...	2534	637	1897	1649	87	161	1551	3504	950	3738	1374	59
1922	...	2511	627	1884	1669	54	156	1539	3595	926	3786	1570	35
1921	...	2539	719	1820	1578	86	259	1493	3760	731	3783	1909	15
1920	...	2918	1047	1871	1570	42	112	1334	3515	433	3047	3159	8

TABLE XX.

Artificial Sunlight Clinic.

Condition	Girls	Boys	Total	Cured	Improved	Stationary	Gain in Weight	Stationary	Loss
General Debility	13	15	28	8	9	11	22	3	3
T.B. Glands ...	7	12	19	7	7	5	15	3	1
Anæmia ...	5	2	7	...	3	4	4	3	...
Bronchitis ...	3	5	8	2	2	4	6	2	...
Ringworm ...	2	1	3	2	...	1	2	1	...
Chilblains ...	1	2	3	3	...	...	2	1	...
Psoriasis ...	1	1	2	2	...	...	2	...	...
Chorea... ...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...
Alopecia Arata	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...
Rickets ...	1	5	6	2	4	Stopped tr.	2	4	...
Totals ...	35	43	78	26	25	27	55	19	4

TABLE XXI.
Cases of Infectious Disease reported by Head Teachers,

SCHOOL.	Scarlet Fever	Measles	Whoop- ing Cough.	Diph- theria.	Chicken Pox.	Mumps.	Ringw'm Eczema. Sore Eyes Heads, &c.	Influ- enza.
Parish Church	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	..
St. James'	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. Augustine's	2	75	9	...	12	4	2	4
St. Saviour's	...	19	...	...	21	...	...	...
Grimshaw Street	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. Stephen's	3	...	1	...	1	2	...	1
Christ Church	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Hincksman Memorial	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. Mary's R.C.	...	35	6	...	...	5	4	15
St. Wilfrid's	...	5	6	...	...	...	...	...
St. Michael's	...	6	...	...	1	...	...	...
Sacred Heart	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ashton Wesleyan	...	22	1	...	1	...	1	...
St. Andrew's	...	25	3	...	43	1	...	...
Roebuck Street Council	...	32	9	...	47	...	3	...
The Talbot	...	27	14	...	...	...	...	...
St. Mark's	1	9	...	1	1	...	...	...
St. Peter's	...	22	...	...	4	...	...	...
Emmanuel	...	40	2	2	...	...	...	...
St. Cuthbert's	...	10	14	...	4	...	1	17
Eldon Street Council	1	22	...	1	3	2	1	...
Moor Park Wesleyan	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...
English Martyrs' Elementary	...	21	15	...	4	...	...	6
St. Jude's	...	35	7	...	4	...	...	...
Deepdale Council	...	42	38	2	54	...	2	6
Deepdale Modern	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
St. Paul's	...	7	21	...	1	1	...	...
St. Ignatius' Elementary	...	5	...	...	2	...	...	...
All Saints'	...	37	13	...	7	...	6	7
Holy Trinity ..	...	6	9	...	3	...	2	...
Orchard U.M.F C.	...	4	...	...	6	...	...	...
St. Luke's	...	34	5	...	5	...	...	...
St. Joseph's	...	33	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. Matthew's	1	22	6	...	11	...	1	25
St. Matthew's Branch	...	18	3	...	...	...	1	...
Ribbleton Avenue	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. Mary's C. of E.	...	18	...	1	...	...	...	...
St. Mary's Street Wesleyan	...	9	7	...	17	...	...	...
St. Thomas's	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...
Open Air School	...	7	1	...	2	...	...	...
St. Gregory's	...	19	17	...	22	...	...	...
Blessed Sacrament	...	17	1	...	1	2	...	...
	9	751	208	7	279	17	24	81
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.								
Park Secondary School	3	1	1	...	1	...	...	...
Catholic Convent	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Catholic College	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Preston Grammar School	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE XXII.

Home Visiting by Nurses. Visits and Re-visits.

Visit	Tonsils & Adenoids	Vision & Squint	Bronchitis	Cardiac Defects	Eye Diseases	Skin Diseases	Enlarged Glands	Ear Diseases	Dental Defects	Uncleanliness	Miscellaneous	Special	Total
1st	398	399	40	8	3	6	18	36	1402	3143	78	517	6048
2nd	240	212	7	3	1	...	5	2	145	...	12	1	628
3rd	123	157	5	1	1	...	3	1	51	...	5	1	348
4th	65	80	2	1	...	...	...	2	22	...	1	...	173
5th	33	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	79
6th	30	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	50
7th	24	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39
8th	28	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42
9th	22	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
10th	11	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
11th	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
12th	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
13th	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
14th	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
15th	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
16th	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
17th	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
18th	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19th	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
20th	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Total ...	994	956	54	13	5	6	26	41	1624	3143	97	520	7479

TABLE XXIII.

Open Air School, 1929.

	Boys	Girls	Total
No. on books, Jan. 1st, 1929	76	61	137
No. on books, 31st Dec., 1929	78	53	131
No. admitted during year	59	37	96
No. discharged during year	57	45	102
Average No. on roll	82	62	144
Average attendance	73	52	125
Average period of attendance of those discharged in 1929	1 yr 4 mths	1 yr 7 mths	1 yr 5 mths.

Analysis of Reasons for Admissions.

Disease	Boys	Girls	Total
Anæmia	4	1	5
Asthma	2	3	5
Bronchitis	13	6	19
Bronchitis (old T.B.)	3	...	3
Boils	1	...	1
Cardiac	2	2	4
Chorea (old)	2	3	5
Debility	24	13	37
Diabetes Insipidus	1	...	1
Infantile Paralysis	...	1	1
Migraine	1	1	2
Osteomyelitis	1	...	1
Parkinson's Disease	1	...	1
Pre-Tuberculosis	...	2	2
Rheumatism	...	2	2
Scoliosis	1	...	1
T.B. Spine	...	2	2
T.B. Abdomen	1	...	1
T.B. Cervical Glands	1	1	2
Vertigo	1	...	1
Totals	59	37	96

Analysis of Reasons for Discharges.

Reasons for Discharge				Boys	Girls	Total
Fit to attend former school	...	...	...	46	25	71
Unfit to attend any school	...	...	...	2	5	7
Over school age (14) :	...	...	...	8	13	21
Removed by parent	...	...	...	...	1	1
Left the district	...	...	...	1	...	1
Epileptic, unfit for O.A.S.	...	...	...	...	1	1
All reasons	...	...	...	57	45	106

TABLE XXIV.

MEDICAL INSPECTION AT SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

Number of children examined.

Ages				7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	Total
Schools																	
GIRLS :																	
Park School	...	...	...	...	...	1	26	66	92	128	112	97	50	18	1	...	591
Winckley Square Convent	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	34	52	60	43	27	24	10	...	...	257
Lark Hill Convent	...	...	...	...	13	7	11	14	28	31	31	21	12	5	6	...	179
Boys :																	
Grammar School	...	...	...	...	6	12	14	22	51	74	73	70	39	13	5	2	381
Catholic College	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	66	61	50	63	38	11	10	2	...	307
Totals	...	...	...	...	19	21	63	202	284	343	322	253	136	56	4	2	1715

RETURN OF DEFECTS.

Ages ...	...	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	Total Defects
Malnutrition ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	2	1	1	...	7
Skin Diseases ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	5	10	6	3	1	...	31
Eye Diseases ...	...	...	2	2	9	26	19	28	29	21	4	4	2	146
Ear Diseases ...	...	...	...	1	1	2	3	3	1	7	1	...	...	19
Nose and Throat Diseases	...	...	1	1	1	14	18	13	11	9	2	...	...	70
Enl. Cervical Glands	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	2	2	...	...	8
Defective Speech ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Dental Defects ...	...	...	10	6	24	67	88	77	74	55	24	9	2	428
Heart and Circulation	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	6	4	5	2	...	1	21
Lung Diseases ...	...	...	...	1	1	3	3	...	3	2	1	...	...	14
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nervous Diseases ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	3
Deformities ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	1	5
Other Defects ...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	2	2	4	1	...	...	13
Total Defects ...	...	...	13	12	37	119	135	140	135	114	42	15	6	768

DEFECTS AS PERCENTAGES OF NUMBERS EXAMINED.

Defect	Park School	Winckley Square Convent School	Lark Hill Convent School	Grammar School	Catholic College	Totals
Malnutrition ...	0.5	...	...	...	0.65	0.40
Skin Diseases ...	3.72	0.77	2.23	0.52	0.97	1.80
Eye Diseases ...	6.09	2.33	6.70	5.77	22.80	8.51
Ear Diseases ...	1.18	0.8	1.11	0.52	2.60	1.10
Nose and Throat ...	6.93	1.16	8.37	1.04	2.28	4.08
Cervical Glands ...	0.50	...	...	1.31	...	0.46
Defective Speech ...	...	...	...	0.26	0.65	0.17
Teeth ...	32.14	35.01	35.19	10.23	14.98	24.95
Heart & Circulation.	1.86	...	2.79	1.04	0.32	1.22
Lungs ...	0.50	...	1.11	0.78	1.95	0.81
Tuberculosis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nervous System ...	0.16	...	...	0.26	0.32	0.17
Deformities ...	...	...	...	0.52	0.97	0.29
Other Defects ...	...	...	2.79	...	2.60	0.75
Total defects ...	53.63	39.29	60.33	22.30	51.1	44.78

